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The PURCHASE PRICE

by EMERSON HOUGH

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"Cut the cards, man!" cried the Missourian. It was lucky that he interrupted. He was just in time to prevent the other from making the mistake of saying what the the truth—that he was in any case about to leave the young lady to her own devices, and by her own request. The game which he most valued now was not on the table before him. He was playing it in his own mind. In short, duty or no duty, he was resolved to end the role of jailer and prisoner, for sake of the prisoner herself. Let others attempt the unpleasant task if they liked. Let others condemn if they liked. He, Carlisle, could be jailer no longer. Yet he deliberated well the risk he ran.

"It would be ruin to me if this were known, Senator Dunwody, and of that you are perfectly aware."

"I know that as well as you, but there can be honor even in politics, war, or—love. I have given you my word. Deal!"

"You are impatient. You rejoice as a strong man to run a race, my dear sir."

"I do run a race. I am strong. Play! It is in the cards that I must win."

"But if you should lose?"

"I shall not lose!"

His insistence, his confidence, almost caused the older man to laugh. "No, my friend," said he to himself, "you shall not lose!" But what he said aloud was, "You must not be excited, Dunwody. You may need all your nerve. I thought you cooler in times of stress."

"You don't know me, I don't know myself. Perhaps it is ice in your blood—I don't know—it's fire in mine."

"Very well—I hope you like the cards I have given you." But there was no ice in the red flush on Carlisle's sanguine face.

"Give me four more,' cried the Missourian, flinging down his own cards with hands that trembled.

"Quite right, sir, you shall have them. But how you tremble! I wouldn't have so poor a nerve as yours for all the money in the world, my dear Senator. You act as though there were 400 acres of niggers at stake, as Mr. Jones would say!"

"Go on! You don't know what there is at stake.

"So, now. You have your four cards. For myself—though you are so excited you wouldn't notice it if I did not call your attention to it—I take but three. You are an infant, man. See that you be not delivered into the hands of the enemy."

They looked now each into his renewed hand of five cards. Dunwody swept a stock of money toward the center of the table. "A thousand dollars against one look from her eye!"

"My dear sir," rejoined the other calmly, "you are raised to the extent of two glances—one from each eye."

"Another thousand for the touch of her glove."

"I come back. You shal have a pair."

"A thousand more to hear the sound of her step—another thousand for one smile!"

Carlisle's voice trembled, but he forced himself under control. "My dear sir, you shall have all you wish! I am sure if she could see you now she herself would be disposed to smile. You do not yet understand that women. But now, suppose that the betting has gone far enough? What cards have you? For myself, I discover that I have drawn for kings. I trust that you have four aces of your own."

There was sincerity in this wish, but Dunwody answered gloomily: "You gave me three tens and a pair of fives, with what I had. You have won the first round.

He dashed a hand, and cleared the square of matted hair from his forehead, which now was beaded. Red, florid, full-blooded, balked in his eagerness, he looked as savage as some denizen of the ancient forest, in pursuit as reckless, as ill-suited with illfortune.

"My deal," said he, at length, in a voice half a growl. And later, "How many?"

"I shall, if you please, require but one card," was the quiet answer. Dunwody himself required two. They sat narrowly eying each other, although there was in this close duel small advantage for either except in the run of the cards themselves.

"It is perhaps needless for us to waste time, since I cannot divide my stakes," smiled the younger gentleman.

Again with a half growl, Dunwody threw down his cards, face upward. His teeth were clenched, all his muscles set, all his attitude strained, tense.

"You have won, my dear Senator! I failed to improve my four cards, which, it is true, were of one color, but which I regret to say still remain of the one color and of no better company!"

"It is even!" exclaimed Dunwody. "Come!"

The cards went around once more, and once more the officer asked for a single card. Once again he lost.

Dunwody drew back with a deep sigh. "Look!" he said, "of my three cards, two were what I wanted—aces, aces, man!—four of them! By every token, I have won. It's fate!"

The face of his opponent was a study. His eyebrows went up in pleasant expostulation at the other's eagerness. "So, then," said he, "I suppose I must pay my stake, much to my regret. Ah! how fortune has run against me today. And so, here it is—I write her name for you once more—this time her real name, so far as any in America know it—thus—Josephine, Countess St. Auban, of France, of Hungary, of America, abolitionist, visionary, firebrand. There, then—though I think you will find the matter of taking possession somewhat difficult to compass—so far as I am concerned, she is, with all my heart, yours to have and to hold, if you can! My duty to her is over. Yours begins, I hope!"

Dunwody found no speech. He was pale, and breathing fast.

Gravity increased in the other's demeanor. His face now looked drawn, weary. "I beg, my dear sir," he said, "nay, I intreat and command you, to make all gentle and kind use of this which the gods have given you. I confess nothing whatever, except that I am hungry and tired to extinction. I congratulate the winner, and consider myself fortunate to be allowed to go in peace to my own place—penniless, it is true, but at least with a conscience quite clear." The frown on his face, the troubled gaze of his eyes, belied his last words. "It's no part of my conscience to coerce a woman," he added defiantly. "I can't do it—not any longer."

"It is well to be a cheerful loser," returned Dunwody, at last. "I couldn't blame any man for being coerced by—her! I admit that I am. But after this, what will be your plans?"

"I purpose leaving the boat at the first suitable stop, not farther down than Louisville, at least. Perhaps Cincinnati would be yet better. By the fortunes of war you will, therefore, stand in my stead. I've changed my mind, suddenly. I told the young lady that we would continue on together, even beyond Cairo. But now—well, to the victor, as Mr. Marcy has said, belong the spoils. Only, there are some titles which may not be negotiated. A quitclaim is by no means a warranty. You'll discover that." He smiled grimly.

The other made no answer. He only stood to his full height and stretched out his great arms. He seemed a figure come down unchanged from some savage day.

CHAPTER VI.

The New Master.

Alone in her stateroom all these hours, Josephine St. Auban had abundant time to reflect upon the singular nature of her situation. At first, and very naturally, she was disposed to seek the protection of the boat's officers, but a second thought convinced her of the unwisdom of that course. As to this stranger, this stalwart man of the west, she had appealed to him and he had made no sign. She had no friend, no counselor. A feeling of inefficiency, of smallness and helplessness, swept over her. For the first time in her life she found herself hard and fast in the grasp of events over which she had absolutely no control. She was prisoner to her own good fame. She dared not declare herself. She dared not cry out for help. None would believe her story. She herself did not fully understand all the circumstances connected with her unlawful banishment from the capital of the proudest and freest republic of the world.

It was while still in this frame of mind that, on the day following, there came to her a messenger bearing the card of Warville Dunwody. She gazed at it for some moments undecided, debating. She tried to reason. Had she trusted rather to woman's vaticination, matters had been better for her. What she actually did was to summon Jeanne to complete some hurried toilet preparations. Then she set out to meet the sender of the card.

There was no occupant of the saloon excepting one, who rose as she entered, hesitating. On the instant a sudden change swept over Dunwody's face. Was it at first assuredness it had borne? "I am glad that you have thus honored me," he said simply.

"It is much pleasanter to move about as one may," she answered. "But where is our friend, Captain Carlisle, this morning? Is he ill, or simply unmindful of one so unimportant as myself? I have not heard from him."

"He left the boat last night," answered Dunwody gravely, his eyes fixed on her face.

"Left the boat—he is gone? Why, he sent me no word, and I thought—at least, he said—"

"He has, Madam, like Cataline, evaded, broken forth, absconded. But as to leaving word for you, he was not quite so heartless as all that. I have a message for you."

With a word craving permission she opened the message. It was brief. "My Dear Countess:

"You will be glad to know that so far as your late jailer is concerned, your captivity is at an end. I am leaving the boat at the next stop, and since that falls in the night time, I will not disturb you. Senator Dunwody has kindly consented to act as your guardian in my stead, and from your message to him, I judge that in any case you would prefer his care to mine.

"My dear Countess, they are not merely idle words when I say to you that you have won my respect and admiration. Be on your guard, and allow me to advise you in the interest of yourself and others to remain—silent.

"Your Obliged and Dutiful Serv't—"

No reasons were urged, no apologies offered. Obviously, the signature was in such circumstances better omitted.

The effect of this note, strange to say, was to fill its recipient not with satisfaction, not even with surprise, but with sudden horror. She felt abandoned, forsaken, not pausing to reflect that now she had only what she had demanded of her late companion—guardian, she now hastily called him, and not jailer. Unconsciously she half-arose, would have left the room. Her soul was filled with an instinctive, unformulated dread.

As to Dunwody himself, ruthless and arrogant as was his nature, he bore no trace of imperiousness now. The silent lips and high color of the face before him he did not interpret to mean terror, but contempt. In the fortunes of chance he had won her. In the game of war she was his prisoner. Yet no ancient warrior of old, rude, armored, beweaponed, unrelenting, ever stood more abashed before some high-headed woman captive. He had won—what? Nothing, as he knew very well, beyond the opportunity to fight further for her, and under a far harder handicap, a handicap which he had foolishly imposed on himself. This woman, seen face to face, yes, she was beautiful, desirable, covetable. But she was not the sort of woman he had supposed her. It was Carlisle, after all, who had won in the game!

For two moments he debated many things in his mind. Did not women of old sometimes relent? He asked himself over and over again the same questions, pleaded to himself the same arguments. After all, he reasoned, this was only a woman. Eventually she must yield to one sort of treatment or the other. He had not reflected that, though the ages in some ways have stood still, in others they have gone forward. In bodily presence woman has not much changed, this age with that. The canons of art remain the same, the ideals of art are the same These and those lines, gracious, compelling—this and that color, enchanting, alluring, so much white flesh, thus much crown of tresses—they have for ages served to rob men of reason. They have not changed. What this man could not realize was that there may be changes not of color and of curve.

Not so long as all this they gazed at each other, measured, took ground, gaging each the adversary opposite.

"Do not go!" he almost commanded. She was half way to the door.

"Why not, sir?" She wheeled on him fiercely.

"Because—at least, you would not be so cruel—"

"I thank you, but I am leaving the boat at the first opportunity. It is impossible for us to continue an acquaintance formed thus irregularly."

"On the contrary, my dear!" The ring in his voice terrified her, but his terms angered her yet more.

"I do not in the least understand you, sir! I am accustomed to do quite as I like. And you may address me as the Countess St. Auban."

"Why should we talk of this?" he retorted. "Why talk to me of countesses? To me you are something better as you stand—the most beautiful girl, the most splendid human being I ever saw in all my life. If you are doing quite as you like, why should you ask me to come to your aid? And why will you not now accept my aid when it is offered? The relations under which you have been traveling with this other gentleman were not quite clear to me, but such as they were—"

"Do you lack courage, sir, to say that he has quit-claimed me to you? Am I still a prisoner? Are you to be my new jailer? By what right, then?"

Dunwody had not gathered all the story of this woman and her earlier guardian; more than she herself could guess what had been Carlisle's motive or plan in leaving her to her own devices. That she was the victim simply of a daring kidnaping could not have occurred to him. What then did she mean by talking of prisoners?

"After all, you were not that amanuensis which you yourself claimed to be?"

"I was not. Of course I was not. I am the Countess St. Auban. It is not necessary for me to serve any man, in my capacity."

"Why, then, did you say you were?"

"Because I thought I was still to be in that gentleman's charge. I did not know he was about to desert me. I preferred his company to worse."

"He has only given you your own wish— I hope it is still your wish. I hope it is not 'worse.'"

"I beg you to forget that little note from me. I was only frightened at the thought of a long journey which I did not know then might end so soon. I only fancied I was in need of help."

"Tell me one thing," he began irrelevantly. "You are countess, as you say. Who is your husband, and where is he?"

"You have no right to ask. I must leave you now. Ah! If indeed I had a protector here—some man of that country where men fight—"

"I have said that you shall not leave."

"But this passes belief. It is insult, it is simple outrage! I am alone—I come to you asking protection in the name of a man's chivalry—an American's. This is what I receive! You declare yourself to be my new jailer. What is being done with me? I never saw Captain Carlisle until three days ago. And you have not met me once, before this moment! And you are a southerner; and they tell me—"

"That once was enough."

"Your pardon, sir! Which way does the conversation tend?"

"To one end only," he resumed sullenly, desperately. "You shall not leave. If you did, I should only follow you."

"How excellent, to be taken by one brigand, handed over to another brigand, and threatened with perpetual attendance of the latter! Oh, excellent indeed! Admirable country!"

"I PROPOSE TO TAKE YOU HOME WITH ME"

"You despise the offer of one who would be a respectful servitor."

She mocked at him. "How strange a thing is man! That is the first argument he makes to a woman, the first promise he makes. Yet at once he forgets the argument and forgets the promise. What you desire is to be not my servant, but my master, I should say. You fancy you are my master? Well, then, the situation seems to me not without its amusing features. I am a prisoner, I am set free. I am sought to be again put in durance, under duress, by a man who claims to be my humble servitor—who also claims to be a gentleman! It is most noble of you! I do not, however, comprehend."

The dull flush on his face showed at least no weakening on his own part. "Come now!" he exclaimed impatiently, "let us arrive at the issue."

"And what honorable enterprise is it which you propose?"

"To make it short, Madam, I propose to take you home with me. Now you have heard it." He spoke in a desperate, icy calm.

"You flatter me! But how, if I may ask, do you intend to accomplish all that?"

"I have not thought so far along. In peace, if you please; it would be much better."

"But, my God!" she exclaimed, pausing in her walk up and down. "You speak as though you meant these things! Could it be there, out there—beyond the great river—yes, my other jailer told me that we were not to stop this side? I suppose you are my new keeper, then, and not my friend? Duty again, and not chivalry! Is that what you mean?"

"I hardly know what I mean," he answered miserably. "I like all this no better than yourself. But let us begin with what is certain. Each hour, each day I may be able to hold you here is that much gained. I can't let you go."

"Most excellent! You begin well. But I shall not submit to such insults longer. Such treatment is new to me. It shall not go unrevenged. Nor shall it continue now."

"It is too late!" he broke in. "I know how much I have taken leave of my own self-respect, but there are times when one takes leave of everything—cares for nothing that lies between him and one purpose. It would do no good for you to claim the protection of others—even if I had to fight all the boat's officers, I might win. But in that case you could only lose. You would have to explain who you are, why you are here. You would not be believed."

"What I wish to know is only one thing," she rejoined. "Not offering terms, I want to know what is the alternative you have proposed. Let us see if we cannot reason calmly over this matter." She also was suddenly cold and pale. The hand of a swift terror was upon her now.

"You ask me to reason, and I answer I have no reason left. You ask me what I propose, ask what we should do, and I answer I do not know. But also I know that if you left me, I should never see you again."

"But what difference, then? You are, I presume, only my new constable."

"There could be no social chance for me—I've ruined that. You would exact defeat of me as surely as you met me there."

"Social chance?—Social—! Well, the bon Dieu! And here you exact defeat for yourself. But what defeat? Come, your speech sounds more personal than professional. What can you possibly think yourself to be, but my new jailer?"

"I'm not so sure. Look, each turn of the wheels takes us farther away from the places where society goes on in its own grooves. Out here we manage the world in our own ways."

Unconsciously the eyes of both of them turned down the river, along which the boat now steadily continued its course. He went on somberly.

"Out there," he said, pointing toward the west, "out beyond the big river, there's a place where the wilderness sweeps. Out there the law is that of the old times. It is far away."

"How dare you speak in such way to me?" she half whispered, low and tense. "And you claim manhood!"

"No," he said, sighing. "I claim nothing. I deny nothing. I assert nothing—except that I'm going to be not your jailer, but your keeper. Yes, I'm going to hold you, keep you! You shall not get away. Why," he added, pacing apart for a moment. "I have no shame left. I've planned very little. I thought I might even ask you to be a guest at my own plantation. My place is out on the edge of the world, 30 miles back from the river. An amanuensis is as reasonable there as on this boat, in the company of a frontier army man."

"That, then, is your robber castle, I suppose."

"I rule there, Madam," he said simply.

"Over thrall and guest?"

"Over all who come there, Madam."

"I've heard of the time," she went on icily, "when this country was younger, how the seigneurs who held right under the old French kings claimed the law of the high, low and middle justice. Life, death, honor, all lay in their hands—in the hands of individuals. But I thought those times past. I thought that this river was different from the St. Lawrence. I thought that this was a republic, and inhabited by men. I thought the south had gentlemen—"

"You taunt me, my dear lady, my dear girl. But be not so sure that times have changed. Out beyond, there, where we are going, I could put you a mile back from the river, and you would find yourself in a wilderness the most pathless in the world today, worse than the St. Lawrence ever knew at any time, more lawless, more beyond the reach of any law. These lands out here are wild; yes, and they breed wild men. They have been the home of others besides myself, lawless, restless under any restraint. If you come to wilderness, and if you come to the law of the individual, I say we're only just approaching that sort of thing right now, and here."

She looked at him, some inarticulate sort of sound in her throat, fully frightened now, seeing how mistaken she had been. He went on:

"Out there in the big valleys beyond the river, you would indeed disappear. No man could guess what had become of you. You would never be found again. And without any doubt or question, Madam, if you force me to it, you shall have your answer in that way. I'm not a boy to be fooled with, to be denied. I rule out there, over free and thrall. There's where you're going. Your other jailer told you the truth!"

She looked at him slowly and fully now, the color fading from her face. Her soul had touched the steel in his own soul. She knew that, once aroused, this man would hesitate at nothing. Crowded beyond his limit, there was no measure he would not employ. Other means must be employed with such a nature as his. She temporized.

"Listen. You are a man of family and traditions—my late guardian told me. You have been chosen to a position of trust, you are one of the lawmakers of your own state. Do you ever stop to reflect what you are doing, how you are abandoning yourself, your own traditions, your own duties, when you speak as you have been speaking to me? I had committed no crime. I am held by no process of law. You take risks."

"I know. I have thrown it all away in the balance. If these things were known, I would be ruined." He spoke dully and evenly, indifferently.

"I lack many things, Madam," he resumed at length. "I do not lack honesty even with myself, and I do not lie even to a woman. That's the trouble. I have not lied to you. Come now, let us understand. I suppose it's because I've been alone so much. Civilization does not trouble us much back there. These are my people—they love me—I hold them in my hand so long as I live up to their standards. Maybe I've thrown them away, right now—my people."

"You are not living up to your standards."

"No, but I cannot make your understand me. I cannot make you understand that the great thing of life isn't the foolish ambition of a man to get into a state legislature, to make laws, to see them enforced. It isn't the original purpose of man to get in politics or business, or social regard. Man is made to love some woman. Woman is made to be loved by some man. That's life. It's all of it. I know there's nothing else."

"I have heard my share of such talk, perhaps, in this or that corner of the world," she answered, with scorn. "Excellent, for you to force it upon a woman who is helpless!"

"Talk doesn't help, but deeds will. You're going along with me. I would swear you belong to me, if need be. As, by the Almighty God! I intend you some day shall. All the officers of the law are sworn to help a man claim what is his own, this side or that of the slave line. All the stars in the sky are sworn to help a man who feels what I feel. Don't tempt me, don't try to drive me—it will never do. I'll be harder to handle than the man who lost you to me last evening in a game of cards—and who went away last night and left you—to me."

As she gazed at him she saw his hands clenched, his mouth twitching. "You would do that, even—" she began. "I have never known men grew thus unscrupulous. A game—a game at cards! And I—was lost—!—I! And also won? What can you mean? Am I then indeed a slave, a chattel? Ah, indeed, now am I lost! My God, and I have no country, no kin, no God, to avenge me!"

A sort of sob caught in his throat. "I was wrong!" he cried suddenly. "I always say the wrong word, do the the wrong thing, take the wrong way. But—don't you remember about Martin Luther? He said he couldn't help himself. 'Here stand I, I cannot otherwise, God help me!' That's just the way with me—you blame me, but I tell you I cannot otherwise. And I've told the truth. I've made wreck of everything right now. You ask me to make plans; and I tell you I cannot. I would take you off the boat by force rather than see you go away from me. This thing is not yet worked out to the end. I'm not yet done. That's all I know. You'll have to go along with me."

He trembled as he stood, and reached out a hand.

"Give me a chance!" he broke out, sobered now. "It was a new thing, this feeling. Come you sent for me—you asked me—that other man placed me in his stead as your guardian. He didn't know I would act in this way, that's true. I own I've been brutal. I know I've forgotten everything, but it came over me all at once, something new. Why, look at us two together—what could stop us? Always I've lacked something: I did not know what. Now I know. Give me my chance. Let me try again!"

In this strange, strained position, she caught, in spite of herself, some sort of genuine note underneath the frankness of his ungovernable passion. For once, she was in a situation where she could neither fathom motives nor arrange remedies. She stood in sheer terror, half fascinated in spite of all.

They both were silent for a while, but at length she resumed, not so ungently: "Then let there be this contract between us, sir. Neither of us shall make any further scene. We'll temporize, since we can do not better. I gave parole once. I'll not give it again, but I'll go a little farther on westward, until I decide what to do."

Impulsively he held out his hand to her, his mouth twitching with emotion, some sort of strange impulse shining in his eyes.

"Be my enemy, even," he said, "only, do not leave me. I'll not let you go."

(To be Continued.)

The Vanity Box

by ALICE STUYVESANT

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CHAPTER XII

They hung on his answer. But when it came, it was entirely commonplace.

"We were always on the best of terms, during thirteen years of married life."

There was no quaver of his voice, no flinching of the gaze to account for the sudden rush and ebb of blood. It had seemed a tell-tale change of colour, following as it did upon such a question, which in some form or other he must have expected, and was like the silent revealing of a black secret guessed by none. Yet what could be made out of the reply? There was a ring of truth in it and the query appeared to be fully answered. Yet—there was a dim impression of something wrong, something hidden, something in the words more or less than met the ear. "On the best of terms during thirteen years of married life." What could any coroner or juror ask beyond that?

The coroner, at all events, did not intend to ask anything further of importance for the present. He let Sir Ian Hereward go, after putting a few questions concerning the theory of the robbery, and called Mrs. Barnard, frightened and anxious, but more at ease than she would have been in the hands of any other questioner. Before Mr. Samways became coroner, he had been the favourite doctor of the farming community, and ahd brought Poppet into the world.

Clearly and truthfully Rose gave the history of her afternoon—the afternoon of the murder. How she had been in the arbour, with her little daughter, and Kate Craigie had come, and at about four o'clock they had heard two shots, which Kate had thought sounded queer. How Kate had gone home a little later, and after tea—oh, a good while after—when she was washing up the dishes, Sir Ian had made Poppet scream out by suddenly appearing, covered with blood. No, not covered; she hadn't meant that. To say "covered" was a great exaggeration. She had spoken impulsively, as women will. Sir Ian had been very much agitated, stammering out something about her ladyship being in the Tower, dead; and he wished to find Barnard, who used to serve under him in the Army before Sir Ian came into his title, and got Tom his present position through his influence with Mr. Forestier. Why, yes, of course, Barnard owed Sir Ian a big debt of gratitude, and would do anything for him, so it was natural enough the poor gentleman should go there before going anywhere else. Besides, the farmhouse was near. But unfortunately Barnard was away, so she had to do the best she could. And Sir Ian wouldn't wait for Tom. He would rush back to the woods, where her poor ladyship was lying, though it seemed an awful thing to Rose that he should have to be there with the dead body of his wife, all alone, and nobody to help him bear his grief and horror.

Kate was called, after Rose, describing her impression of the two shots, and inclining to be somewhat sensational, as servants will. She had been fond of her mistress, in a jealously passionate, ill-regulated way, yet she thoroughly enjoyed giving evidence. She felt herself of immense importance, and the wish to be first with everyone she approached was almost a mania with Kate Graigie, though she was unconscious of this peculiarity in herself.

When asked on what terms Sir Ian Hereward lived with his wife, she knew that all eyes were fastened upon her. She wished ardently to say something which could hold the interest she was arousing something more than she had already said to the police.

"I think her ladyship was more in love with Sir Ian than he was with her," Kate replied, half frightened at her own temerity. Still, she reminded herself, it was not only her duty to tell the truth, but the whole truth.

"What do you mean by that?" inquired the coroner sternly.

Now indeed, Kate must justify herself! She replied that her ladyship thought of nothing but to look well in her husband's eyes, and pleasing him with her style of dress and way of doing her hair. If he didn't like a thing she wore, that was the end of it forever. Liane, her ladyship's French maid, into whose place she (Kate) had stepped ten weeks ago, was very clever about that sort of thing, and took advantage of her mistress' peculiarity in her own interest. If Liana fancied a hat, for instance, she would say, 'Miladi, I am sure from the way he looked at you in it, Sir Ian detested you in that hat, though he is far too polite to say so. He only turned his eyes away." That was enough for her ladyship. Liane would get the hat; and the same with dresses and blouses. Her ladyship would begin to hate a thing if she had the idea that it made her look old; for she really was a bit older than Sir Ian, and extremely sensitive about her age, though very few would have guessed her feelings. Liane used to order creams and things for the complexion, or to keep the neck firm, in her own name, but they were really for her ladyship; and it was because of this, as well as little tricks about doing the hair, that her ladyship valued Liane so much. In Kate's opinion, Liane was a sly, worthless creature, but she couldn't say the French girl had any grudge against her mistress. Liane disappeared, it is true, but not on account of a "row," so far as Kate knew, and her ladyship was forever quoting Liane, saying nobody else could do as well as Liane could, no matter how they might try. Liane had probably had a love affair, and had wanted to leave her place for that reason, as her ladyship didn't much like such things going on in the house. As for Sir Ian, he had always seemed very pleasant with his wife, but he didn't have quite the same air of thinking the sun rose and set in her ladyship, that she had for him. He was absent-minded, sometimes, and fond of reading in the library by himself; but they were on very good terms indeed, and in Paris he took his wife everywhere, shopping, and to the theatres, and bought her several handsome presents. On the last morning of her ladyship's life, Sir Ian had come into her room while she was polishing her nails, and Kate was putting away a few things. They had talked to each other as pleasantly as possible, and made plans for a few days' stay in town by and by. She had never heard the slightest dispute between them. Her ladyship did not appear to have any trouble or secrets, except some little ones of the toilet, which did not count seriously. If she had had secrets, Kate would have been likely to guess, or would have heard something from Liane, who used to talk rather freely about her mistress in the servants' hall. But Kate believed that Lady Hereward had been a very happy woman, up to the day of her death, and was, on the whole, a lady easy to get on with. The only person Kate had ever heard her scold was Miss Verney, her ladyship's companion.

Had Kate seen Lady Hereward in the woods, on her way to visit Mrs. Barnard? No, she hadn't, nor had any idea her ladyship was there, though she left the farm sooner than she would have liked, perhaps about a quarter after four, in order to reach Friars' Moat by teatime, thinking that her mistress might be back and wanting something then. She had seen nobody in the woods but Miss Verney. No, not on the way back, but when going to the farm she had seen Miss Verney. On the way back she had met no one—that is, only the footman, from Friars' Moat. He had perhaps guessed that she (Kate) would be returning through the woods. No, she and Edward were not exactly engaged, though they had been near it once. They often had quarrels. Edward was of an odd disposition, and Kate was not sure whether she would do well to marry him or not. Her ladyship had advised her not to encourage him.

Here was another little detail not elicited by the first questioning of Kate Craigie by the police. She had not then mentioned the fact that her ladyship was against the match between her maid and the footman, or that she particularly disapproved of love-making in the servants' hall. But it was easy to believe that this might have been true, as it was well known that Lady Hereward, despite her many charities, held certain rather strict (some people called them "narrow-minded") views.

The coroner looked frowningly at Kate. Too many unexpected issues seemed to be developing in this case. He felt himself ill-used, in that he had not been sufficiently prepared.

"Did the footman, Edward, know that Lady Hereward wished you to give him up?" was the next question; and it showed the mischief done by her loose way of answering. She had not needed to say that about her mistress and Edward, and she could have boxed her own ears for her carelessness, because, whatever Edward might be, he loved her only too well. Blushing painfully, she said Edward had perhaps guessed at her ladyship's disapproval, but it did not discourage him. He was always hopeful, and as long as he wasn't discharged, there was not much for him to be cross about.

Had Kate ever heard Edward say anything about Lady Hereward, as if he were angry at her attitude toward him? Well, he might have said little things, like any quick-tempered young man would, in the circumstances, but nothing of any importance. She had never thought anything of what he said. Did he refer to the subject when they met in the woods on the afternoon of the murder? Oh, as to that Kate could hardly remember. He might have just mentioned it, no more than a few words. What words? Kate was sure—flushing deeply—that she couldn't repeat them. Such words went in at one ear and out at the other.

Had Edward been excited, when she met him in the woods?

Dear no, not particularly. He was a bit emotional and always got worked up, on one thing and another, when talking to her, that was all, indeed.

Another new suspicion flung at the heads of the jury! Hardly had they

Life on No Other Planet

LECTURING at the Victoria institute in London, Walter E. Maunder, superintendent of the solar department at Greenwich, declared that there could be no life on Mars. The earth, he said, is the only planet where man or any other part of animal or plant creation can live.

He took the planets one by one, and condemned each in turn. He even considered some of the moons; but each had some disability which could only spell death. He hesitated for a while in discussing Venus. There was just a possibility that the sheath of clouds that covered her from the fierce heat of the sun might have beneath it some kind of life. If the Italian astronomers are right Venus always turns one face to the sun and one-half of the planet is too hot for any life, and the half that turns its face eternally from the sun is chilled to the realms of death. Mercury is in much the same predicament.

As to Mars, we can watch it very closely and we can see or imagine all sorts of strange things, but its deadly cold makes life impossible. The mean temperature of the earth as a whole is 60 degrees Fahrenheit, and even by the simplest method of computation, leaving many considerations out of account, the temperature of Mars is 10 degrees (22 degrees of frost). When such conditions as the water and air coverings of the earth are considered the difference between the temperature of the earth and that of Mars must be at least 100 degrees. Mr. Maunder believes that in some parts of Mars the temperature at times creeps down close to the absolute zero.

Mr. Maunder has no belief in the gigantic canals seen by Prof. Lowell. He believes them to be an outcome of the desire to see them; not exactly optical illusions, but something very much of the sort. Mr. Maunder concluded:

"So in our own system we have found that there is one planet, our earth, that is inhabited, and one other that may perchance be habitable; the others all may with certainty be ruled out of court.

"Under the Ptolemaic theory the earth was regarded as the center of the universe. The work of Copernicus deprived it of this pride of place, but exalted it to the rank of a heavenly body. There it seemed to be one of the smallest, most insignificant of its compeers.

"But I think if we have reasoned aright this afternoon we see that it has a claim to a higher distinction than size or brightness can possibly give it; it is almost certain that it is unique among the heavenly bodies that are visible to us, and among those that are unseen and unknown there can only be a small proportion, at best, so well favored. It is the home of life, carefully fitted and prepared for that purpose by its position and its size."

The Bust of Lincoln

JOHN sprang up the stairs to his little room on the third floor. The room contained a bed and a chair, a cheap bureau, an oleograph and a small plaster bust of Abraham Lincoln. Although the bust is mentioned last, it was more important than any of the other articles. The bed, chair, bureau and oleograph belonged to the landlady, the bust of Lincoln belonged to John. Outside his wardrobe it was the one article he possessed. It stood on a shelf near his bed, and when John marched into the room on that spring afternoon the calm, wise face of Lincoln was turned toward him.

"Well, Mr. President," said the boy merrily, "the plot thickens. We are going out this evening. This evening, mind you! 'Where to?' you ask. She said, 'Anywhere.' Anywhere I like, Mr. President. I can't tell you how happy I am."

The bust always smiled at John's confidences. The long-dead sculptor who had molded the head had stamped a strange, whimsical expression on the lean face, an expression that invited secrets. Grandfather Robert, who had presented the bust to John, had a habit of addressing all his remarks to it when the loneliness of old age came upon him, and the habit took a grip upon John when he came to New York.

Of course there was a story about the bust. Grandfather Robert happened to be on guard duty when Lincoln visited Grant at Richmond, and when the President was passing grandfather, John's relative, in a burst of emotion, forgot himself so much that he changed his rifle from his right hand to his left, and thrust out his dirty right hand to Lincoln.

"Danged if I know what happened to me that day," Grandfather Robert would mumble in the dream-days of old age. "Something happened to my blamed right hand. I've been thinkin' about it for forty years, an' I ain't no wiser yet. It's lucky I warn't court-martialed for it! There was the general lookin' at me like a Kansas farmer lookin' at a brigade of grasshoppers, an' my durned spine got as wobbly as a bit o' biled macaroni. Gee whiz, didn't I wilt!

"'I beg your pardon, Mr. President,' I ups and says. 'I beg your pardon,' says I. 'I jest couldn't help it. It was this blamed arm of mine, that done it.' That's what I said to him jest like that.

"'I'm pleased to meet you,' says the President, an' when he said that an' kept that grip on my fingers, why I clean forgot about the general's black looks, an' the army an' every other durned thing. I only saw those calm, good eyes of Abe Lincoln, eyes that were fuller o' goodness than an egg is of meat, an' I didn't see them as long as I wanted to.

"I guess I was back from the war about five or six weeks when that little plaster bust came along. There warn't a word of writin' with it. Jest Abe himself, packed up with excelsy an' shavins, an' I don't know to this day who sent it. I don't think it was the President. I guess he clean forgot me the moment he turned his back, although I don't know; he warn't one to forget things, was Abe Lincoln."

Honest Statement of Well Known Citizen

An advertisement of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, which I saw in the St. Albans Messenger some time ago, induced me to give your remedy a fair trial. I was then suffering from terrible pains in the small of my back. The pain was usually greatest during the morning, and often when I attempted to arise from my bed to go to work, I found I could not do so without assistance of some member of my family. I am very grateful for the good your great remedy has done for me.

I thought I would have to use much more Swamp-Root than I did, in order to get well, but am absolutely cured of my kidney trouble and now without the slightest pain, after using only seven bottles. Was cured about six months ago, and though I do heavy work in the shop where I have been employed for the past forty-four years, have had no reoccurrence of the trouble or pain in the slightest degree.

I am doubly thankful for this, and while now an old man, I again feel the strength of my youth, thanks to Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. Many also use it to as good advantage as I have. Very truly yours,

JOHN FRAZIER, St. Albans, Vt.
40 Edward St.,
State of Vermont,
Franklin County, ss.

At the city of St. Albans in said county, on this the 20th day of July, personally before a Notary Public, within and for said county, John Frazier, whose mark I hereby witness with W. E. Powers well known to me as a reputable citizen of this community for the past thirty years, and fully entitled to credit and made oath that the foregoing affidavit by him signed is true and correct.

JOHN G. KEENAN,
Notary Public.

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You.

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention The Toledo Weekly Blade. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

recovered from the shock of the first, when there came a second; but after the first, it was a relief to have a second to fall back upon, of so little importance was poor Edward, a footman, compared with his master, Sir Ian Hereward.

Next after Kate came Teresina Ricardo. Thus far, the witnesses had followed each other in order, according to the bearing of their evidence upon the case. Sir Ian's testimony had naturally been taken first, since he had been in his wife's company for some hours before the murder, and had left her in the woods, close to the Tower where she met her death. Rose Barnard and Kate Craigie had together heard the shots; one of which, in all probability, had killed Lady Hereward. Miss Ricardo, it had been ascertained, was one of the first persons who saw Sir Ian after his return through the woods, where he had parted with his wife, therefore her testimony fitted in at this point which had been reached.

If Terry had needed a warning, Kate's experience in the hands of the coroner would have given it. "Nothing can be asked of me that wasn't asked by that policeman yesterday," she tried to be sure, yet she called upon her soul to stand firm.

As she rose to go to the witness's chair where Sir Ian had sat, and Mrs. Barnard and Kate Craigie, the door was opened by the guardian policeman outside. A visiting-card with something written upon it in pencil was passed in, and up to the coroner. A whispered discussion followed among the officials assembled at the table, and presently an answer went back to the door. Some one was admitted, and the questioning of Miss Ricardo was delayed until the slight disturbance should be over. Terry did not turn her head to look at the door. She stood, ready to go to the coroner's table when she should be wanted, but that would not be quite yet, for the coroner's clerk had got up, and was talking to the person who had come in. Then the clerk returned, and spoke with the coroner, handing him a piece of paper, which might have been a leaf torn from a note-book. There was a little more conferring, and then Miss Ricardo was requested to take her place in the chair by the coroner. As she obeyed, she saw the face of the newcomer, who had been given a seat. He was looking at her, and their eyes met. His were of yellowish brown, like the thin hair and stubby moustache, which was turning gray—a dirty, unattractive gray. His complexion was yellowish too, and there were baggy wrinkles under the cold eyes.

"Alligator eyes!" Terry said to herself, as she had said before of the same eyes. It was many years since she had seen the man, but she knew him at once, for he had changed little. He was one of those persons whom it is impossible to imagine as ever having been much younger, or as ever growing much older. It was Major Smedley, the man at whom Terry had cried out as "the worst old gossip and tabby-cat that ever lived," when Maud had mentioned his name, just before news of the murder came to White Fields.

The armour of strength which she had girded on seemed to loosen at the joints.

She was afraid of Major Smedley.

CHAPTER XIII.

Terry's examination by the coroner began exactly as she had reason to expect that it would begin. But by and by fell the blow she had been dreading since she had recognized Major Smedley.

It fell in the form of a question, following upon one which concerned her early acquaintance with Lady Hereward, then Miss Millicent Latham.

"Did Miss Latham introduce Captain Hereward to you?"

"No," said Terry. "But the first time I ever met him I happened to find out that he was a very distant cousin of my friend Miss Latham."

"Did you correspond with her about him?"

"I wrote that I had met a cousin of hers whom she hadn't seen since they were children.'

"How long did your acquaintance with Captain Hereward last before he left India?"

"Only a few weeks."

"Is it true that Captain Hereward wished to marry you?"

Now Terry could guess very well what had been written on that bit of paper which the coroner had read and discussed with the chief constable and the detective-inspector from Scotland Yard. She had known the moment she saw Major Smedley, what would happen. "How like him," she thought, "to come here and mix himself up in this awful business, just because of the prominence it will give him in his clubs! He has volunteered to come and bear witness and he has put them up to ask me things that without some horrid hint from him wouldn't even have seemed of importance."

Suddenly, in her disgustful anger against he man, she ceased to be afraid. She knew that when Major Smedley had a grudge against people he made a boast of "paying them out," if it took half his life; and he had had a grudge against her for 13 years. She had been a very popular girl in Indian society, and had snubbed him with all the frankness of youth, when he tried to be "nice to her." Many women would have liked to do the same, but did not dare. He knew too much about them, and to have a weapon was to use it, with Major Smedley. But there was nothing which a girl of 18 need fear to have known about herself; and hating the character of a malicious male gossip more than most others, she had taken some pleasure in being disagreeable to the "horrid old tabby." Ian had snubbed him, too; for Captain Hereward had little more to hide from the world in those days than had Miss Teresina Ricardo, the debutante; and even if he had secrets to keep, he was not the sort of man to keep them at the price of a cowardly civility to a person he detested. Now after all these years, evidently, it had seemed to Major Smedley that his time had come at last to scratch in good earnest. Nothing on earth would delight such a creature more than a chance to throw suspicion on Sir Ian Hereward through Miss Ricardo.

But Miss Ricardo determined that he should not succeed. She would not let Ian be hurt through her. No matter what she might have to say, she would not hurt Ian.

To Be Continued.

Glasses Absolutely Free

Now look here, all you weak-eyed, spectacle-wearing readers of this paper, you've just got to quit wearing your dim, scratchy, headache-producing, sight-destroying spectacles at once, for this is what generally causes cataracts and other serious eye troubles. You must lay aside those old spex right now and I'll send you a brand new pair of my wonderful **"Perfect Vision"** glasses absolutely free of charge.

—These **"Perfect Vision"** glasses will enable you to read the very finest print in your bible even by the dim firelight—

—These **"Perfect Vision"** glasses will enable you to thread the smallest-eyed needle you can lay your hands on—

—These **"Perfect Vision"** glasses will enable you to shoot the smallest bird off the tallest tree top on the cloudiest days—

—These **"Perfect Vision"** glasses will enable you to distinguish a horse from a cow at the greatest distance, and as far as your eye can reach—

Now please remember these wonderful **"Perfect Vision"** glasses are free—absolutely free to every reader of this paper—not a cent need you pay for them now and never.

I therefore insist that you sit down right now—this very minute—and write me your name and address at once, and I will immediately mail you my Perfect Home Eye Tester and a four-dollar cash certificate entitling you to a brand new pair of my wonderful **"Perfect Vision"** glasses absolutely free of charge—just as cheerfully as I have sent them to nearly all the other spectacle-wearers in your county.

Now, friend, please don't be lazy, but get out your writing paper or write me your name and address on the below coupon at once—that's all.

Address:—DR. HAUX—
—The Spectacle Man—
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Note:—The above house is perfectly reliable.

—DR. HAUX—
—The Spectacle Man—
—ST. LOUIS, MO.—

Please send your absolutely free offer at once.

Name.....

Postoffice.....

R. R.....State.....

The Farmstead

QUESTIONS FOR ANSWER

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answer.

I have a five year old mare that I drive on a rural route. When she trots she hangs her tongue out a good share of the time, and in cold weather the froth freezes on the bridle. Is there any method by which I can stop her from doing this? If so, will some reader give it to me?—S., Pine River, Wis.

Some time ago I read in these columns that the rolling of fall wheat early in the spring would kill the tar weeds. Will some reader give particulars?—E., Waitsburg, Wash.

I would like to know what to do for the fruit on one of my apple trees to make it hang on the tree until ripe. The tree bears yellow transparent apples. It is eighteen years old and starts out with a good crop in the spring of the year. But shortly before the fruit becomes ripe nearly all the apples fall off. Thinking to prevent this I planted nails around the roots and drove some into the tree; put lime, manure and ashes around it; kept the earth dug up so the grass would not grow around the base; and sprayed it three times a year with Bordeaux mixture. Still the apples dropped off before ripe.—M., Beardstow, Ill.

Will someone give me information concerning Rhode Island reds?—C., Bartlett, Ia.

At eating time after my fall pigs take a swallow or two of their food they fall backwards, curl up in a heap, and generally act as if they were choking to death. They will then draw up, straighten out, lay quiet for a minute, and then get up and begin to eat again. I have been feeding them good corn meal, wheat bran, rye, and wheat middlings. I keep them in a dry but very warm place, and they seem to be in good condition outside of this trouble. A remedy would be appreciated.—W., Custard, Pa.

WOOD ASHES WITH OATS

I saw in these columns an inquiry as to whether wood ashes would do to sow with oats. I claim that the ashes are the best fertilizer one can get to sow with oats. I drilled in sixty quarts of wood ashes per acre on poor clay subsoil and when I threshed I got 56 bushels of oats per acre. Be sure that the ashes are perfectly dry, then run them through a sieve and drill with the oats.—T., Seville, O.

THREE HORSES FOR PLOWING

I saw a request for information on how to attach three horses to a plow and have the work done satisfactory. Join the evener to the plow by a clevice fourteen inches from one end of the evener and 28 inches from the other end. To the short end attach a regular set of double-trees, and to the long end of the evener join one single-tree. The left hand horse hitched to the double-trees will follow the furrow and the horse on the outside, and one in the middle, will walk on the unplowed land. Use a jockey stick on the outside horse and drive the others with reins. It is better to use a large sized plow, the regular three-horse kind.—[illegible], Okolona, O.

SOWING OATS

I saw an inquiry as to the best way to sow oats, broadcast or with a drill. Having used both methods I am able to say that drilling oats is better than spreading them broadcast. At one time I sowed a field with two teams and machines. One machine was a drill and the other was a broadcast seeder. I used the same amount of seed in each machine. The drilled oats grew several inches taller and when threshed the straw was much coarser than those sowed broadcast.—A., Humlock's Creek, Pa.

LICE ON ANIMALS

To kill lice on hogs, cattle, horses, mules, chickens, goats, sheep or people, use the following compound:

For 10 to 15 hogs put two or three tablespoonfuls of lard in any kind of a cup; then put 10 cents' worth of calomel in cup on lard; mix well. Dip your fingers in mixture and run through hair of hog on each side of backbone, some on sides. A teaspoonful of this mixture is enough to kill the lice on a hog weighing 200 to 300 pounds.

If you get the lard and calomel on one-half the hogs, and they bed together, his louseship will quit the camp.

Now, let all people who are troubled with lice or any parasite, use the calomel and lard, and quit this vat-dipping to kill lice.

There is no need in a farmer having to pay $12 for a dipping vat, and then the oil to pay for; and it might be that the hog farmer had just put on a fine pair of brown duck pants that cost him 75 cents. It is vexing to think how these pants would look after going through that black oil with his porkship!

I have in mind the man who was told to put the black oil in a good-sized barrel, and then dip his porkship in, tail-end first, and then pour it over nose, ears and eyes. Just think of treating a porker that badly, and all just to get rid of a few hog lice! And after all the trouble and vexation, it is awful to look at those hogs after that oil baptism—look as if they had been raised in a coal mine.

Use calomel and grease, just put on a little. I use, for 25 or 30 hogs, one dime's worth.

HAVE CLEAN MILK

The stable must be kept free from manure, filth or standing water, as these are the breeding places of the germs which alter the process of fermentation of milk in decomposition.

Milking should be done by a clean person, cleanly dressed and with dry hands, into a pail with a small opening or covered with cheesecloth, which should be replaced as soon as dirt has accumulated on it. The first few streams are unfit for human use. They are no loss of any consequence to the farmer, because foremilk often barely tests 1 per cent butter fat. Milking with wet hands cannot be too severely condemned.

The milker depends altogether too much on straining as a means of keeping milk clean—dirt once in the milk will soon partly dissolve and so bring a lot of undesirable germs into the milk, and the most careful straining will not remove these germs. The aim of the milker should be to keep dirt from getting into the milk.

In order to produce a pure and wholesome product, the farmer, first of all, will have to see that his cows are sound, for it has been proved that the bacillus tuberculosis will live in butter for some time. The best way to get sound cows is to raise the calves on skim milk from cows known to be free from disease, or if the cows are more or less infected with tuberculosis, the skim milk should be heated to 100 degrees F. before being fed to the calves.

It is also essential to let the calves in no way come in contact with anything that could spread the disease germs, like hay left over by the cows, or by putting the calves on pasture previously used by other cattle. Currying the cows is a very economical measure. It will not only save feed, but also improve the health of the animal and so the quality and quantity of the milk. Clipping of long hairs and leaving the cows to go dry at least five weeks before calving is necessary.

STRAWBERRIES

Were I asked the secret to successful strawberry growing, I would answer common sense. Were you to attempt to grow corn or any other crop as many attempt to grow strawberries, you would soon find yourself a bankrupt. It is amusing to the experienced grower to see the small grower allow a fine patch of well fertilized strawberries go to grass through the summer months and then complain because the crop was unprofitable the following spring. What else could any sane man expect?

Prepare your land as thoroughly as you please; fertilize with the proper quality of fertilizers; use the best varieties for your soil; set them in the fall with all the care you please; harvest a few large, delicious berries in the spring, then neglect your fine, promising patch until the rainy season in July or August turns a fine strawberry patch into a wilderness of crab grass and rag weeds, and then expect a good crop the following spring—simply absurd, and still that is just what happens to a large per cent of strawberry patches.

We in the South begin preparation of our strawberry plat in September, but rarely begin setting the plants before Nov. 1 to 15, depending largely upon the growth the young plant intended for transplanting has made during the summer. A moist, cool summer will grow a plant well rooted as early as Oct. 1, while on the other hand, if dry and hot during August, plants will hardly root sufficiently for setting until they have time to make a full growth. Setting as late as Dec. 1 is preferred to early setting if plants are not well rooted.

Our method is as follows: Break land not less than 12 inches, harrow until thoroughly pulverized; rebreak crosswise; apply harrow again. Then mark off rows, using a home made marker with teeth three and a half feet apart, three teeth to marker. Follow these marks accurately with subsoil plow, allowing it to run as deeply as two strong mules can pull. We are now ready for plants, the other setting, which can be very rapidly done by two good men, one dropping the plants, the other setting them in the marked and subsoiled rows, which, if properly done, should leave the plant level. The distance given the plant in the row depends largely upon the size of the plant. If well rooted and selected plants are obtainable, two feet is given them, but where plants are small and chances are many will die or make little growth during winter, they are set closer.

If stable manure is available 20 tons per acre is applied broadcast after first plowing and before harrowing; if not, no fertilizer is used until March following setting. Then a commercial fertilizer analyzing about 8-4-4 is used broadcast of 1,000 pounds per acre, using cultivators and hoes to work in.—W. B. Davis, Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean.

PRUNING

The object of pruning, is to obtain as much good fruit as possible from as little wood as possible; to change the trees from an undesirable to a desirable shape; to rid it of disease spots and dead wood, and to open it to admit light and air. Fungus growths develop best in dense shade. Pruning makes conditions unfavorable for them because light is admitted. But care must be taken that direct sunlight does not reach the larger limbs for too long a period every day. That may cause "sun scald." It is important before trying to prune, to know where and how the fruit is borne. Then enough bearing wood to produce a good crop the following year should be left. This may be done and the tree made the desired form at the same time. Apples are borne on wood two or more years old, while peaches only on one-year wood.

A TROUBLE MAKER.

Coffee Poison Breeds Variety of Ills.

A California woman who didn't know for twenty years what kept her ill, writes to tell how she won back her health by quitting coffee.

"I am 54 years old," she says, "have used coffee all my life and for 20 years suffered from indigestion and insomnia. Life was a burden and a drag to me all the time, and about once a year my ailments got such hold upon me that I was regularly 'sick in bed' for several weeks each time.

"I was reluctant to conclude that coffee was the cause of my trouble, but I am thankful that I found out the truth.

"Then I determined to use Postum exclusively—for a week at first—for I doubted my ability to do without coffee for any length of time. I made the Postum carefully, as directed, and before the week expired had my reward in a perceptible increase in strength and spirits.

"Seeing the good that my short experiment had accomplished, I resolved to continue the use of Postum, cutting out the coffee entirely. This I did for nine months, finding, daily, increased cause for gratification at my steadily improving health. My indigestion gradually left me, my sleep returned, I gained 26 pounds in weight, my color changed from sallow to a fresh, rosy hue and life became a blessing.

"Then I thought I would try coffee again, and did so for a few weeks. The punishment for deserting my good friend, Postum, was a return of my old troubles.

That taught me wisdom, and I am now and shall be all my life hereafter using Postum exclusively and enjoying the benefits it brings me." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

HOME CHEESE MAKING

It is generally supposed by a great many people that the manufacturing of cheese has been transferred to the factory process in the last 30 years, so as to entirely abolish the making of cheese on our ranches. There are a few dairymen, however, who still hold to this profitable and pleasant business.

In my experience I find that the best time for making cheese is immediately after milking. I first pour the milk from one vessel to another in order to allow the air to pass through it and carry off all animal heat and odor. It is then poured into the vat, or, if no regular vat is at hand, a clean, large wash boiler will answer the purpose very well. The various changes that take place in milk and are troublesome to overcome in cheese making nearly all develop in the night's milk held over until the morning. By using the milk as soon as it is drawn one avoids all this difficulty.

The coloring of cheese is not essential. However, if one should want more than the natural color in order to make the cheese look rich, add one teaspoonful of cheese coloring to 15½ gallons of milk. This can be done by mixing the color with one half pint of milk and stirring the whole into the vat.

The rennet can be purchased in two different forms, either fluid or tablet. The amount I use is one ounce of rennet extract to 12½ gallons of milk. I mix it with one-half pint of cold water and then pour into the milk. If tablets are used instead of the extract one small tablet is sufficient for each five gallons of milk or one large tablet to 25 gallons. The extract or tablets may be procured at most any drug store.

The temperature is of great importance in cheese-making. It should never be allowed to get below 85 degrees Fahrenheit nor above 90 degrees Fahrenheit when the rennet is put in. After the rennet is added stir for three or four minutes and then let stand until the curd is ready to be cut. For cutting the curd a regular cheese knife with horizontal blades and one with perpendicular blades are best.

However, if such knife is not at hand a wire toaster may be successfully used by cutting lengthwise and then crosswise of the vat or boiler until the curd is cut into small particles about the size of a pumpkin seed. After it is cut, stir the curd gently for about three minutes and then slowly heat to 100 degrees F. Continue the stirring while the curd is heating. As soon as it is cooked sufficiently, draw off the whey. It is then ready to put in the cheese mold. There are regular molds for cheese, but any tin or wooden vessel will answer the purpose if small holes are made to allow the whey to escape.

I fill the molds by taking a double handful at a time, pressing it firmly until the mold is full and well rounded up. I then take it out of the mold and turn it upside down and replace it, then put on the cover and put it to press. After the cheese has been in the press for a few hours I take it out for the dressing. This should be done by first putting it in warm water for a few moments, then wipe dry and smooth. Take a linen cloth about six inches wide and long enough to go around the cheese and lap over at the ends a few inches; wrap this cloth around the cheese smoothly and fold the edges down carefully over the sides.

Replace the cheese in the mold and put it under a heavier press than at first. Leave it in the press 20 hours and then take it out and salt, either dry or with brine. I prefer the brine salting. Make a brine as salty as it can possibly be made, put the cheese in this brine and sprinkle some salt on the surface of the cheese which will be exposed as it floats in the brine. Leave it in the brine for two and one-half days, turning it over every 12 hours.

For dry salting rub salt all over the cheese twice a day for four days. Then comes the curing. Put the cheese on a shelf in the cellar, turn and rub dry with the palm of the hand once a day for a week or 10 days and after that time once a week will be sufficient. If the rind becomes rough smooth it with a brush and warm water. The temperature should be kept about 60 degrees F. while curing and the cheese will be ready for use in about three months after making it.—L. G. Johnson in Chicago Weekly Interocean.

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"From your druggist get one ounce of Toris compound (in original sealed package) and one ounce of syrup of Sarsaparilla compound. Take these two ingredients home and put them into a half pint of good whiskey. Shake the bottle and take a teaspoonful before each meal and at bed time" This is said to be the quickest and best remedy known to the medical profession for rheumatism and back-ache. Good results come after the first dose. If your druggist does not have Toris compound in stock he will get it for you in a few hours from his wholesale house. Don't be influenced to take a patent medicine instead of this. Insist on having the genuine Toris compound in the original one ounce, sealed, yellow package. Hundreds of the worst cases were cured here by this prescription last winter.

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This Overland (Model 59) at $900 is absolutely all anyone would want in a car. It will make your whole family happy. Compare it with any $1250 car on the market, and you'll find but little difference. You know that most of the $1250 cars are of the 30-horsepower type. This $900 car has a 30-horsepower motor. Seats five people comfortably. It is big and roomy. Has a staunch pressed steel frame, selective transmission with F & S annular bearings—the best made. Has strength, power and speed—more than you will ever care to use. The body design and finish is simple, graceful and beautiful. Upholstery is of good leather, hand stuffed with fine hair. In every respect it is a thoroughly high-grade machine.

If you wish we will equip the car with a self-starter for only $20 additional. This starter is the most practical made. On continuous tests, under all conditions it will crank a car ninety-nine times out of a hundred. It is simple and safe. All you have to do is to pull a little lever and your motor spins. Use the same gas tank as you do for your headlights.

And it is a fact that no other maker in the business can build this car and sell it at this price without losing money. This is due to our enormous manufacturing facilities—the largest in the world. The manufacturer who turns out but 5,000 cars must have greater production costs, for each car, than we who make 25,000 cars.

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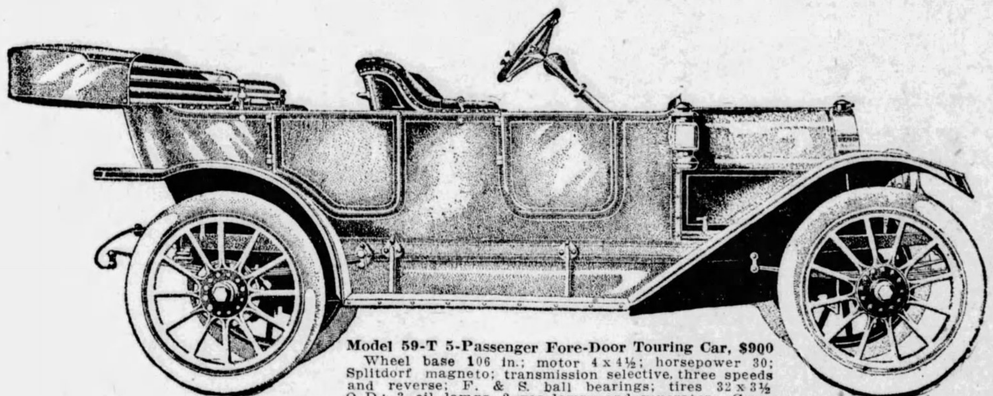

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In order to show beyond all doubt that I am in possession of a medicine that will cure kidney trouble, bladder trouble and rheumatism, I will this year give away ten thousand dollars' worth of this medicine, and anyone suffering from these diseases can get a box of it absolutely free. All that is necessary is to send me your address.

I don't mean that you are to use a part of it or all of it and pay me if cured. I mean that I will send you a box of this medicine absolutely free of charge, a gift from me to the Uric acid sufferers of the world, so I can show them where and how they may be cured. I will not expect payment for this free medicine, nor would I accept it now or later if you sent it. It is free in the real meaning of the word.

For twenty-five years—a quarter of a century—I have been trying to convince the public that I have something genuine, something better than others have for the cure of stubborn, chronic rheumatism, for torturing kidney backache, for annoying calls to urinate. But it is hard to convince people—they try a few things unsuccessfully and give up all hope and refuse to listen to anyone thereafter. Happily, I am in a position now to demonstrate to sufferers at my own expense that I have a medicine that cures these diseases. I don't ask them to spend any money to find out; I don't ask them to believe me, nor even to take the word of reliable people, but all I ask is that they allow me to send them the medicine at my own cost. That is surely fair.

To this end I have set aside ten thousand dollars, which will be used to compound my medicine. Much of it is ready now to be sent out, all of it fresh and standard. There will be enough for all sufferers, though there be thousands of them. And anyone who needs it can get some of it free. But in order that I shall know that you have a disease for which this medicine is intended, I ask you to send me some of your leading symptoms. If you have any of the symptoms in the list printed here you need my medicine and if you will write me I will gladly send you a box of it free with full directions for your use. Look the symptoms over, see which symptoms you have, then write me about as follows: "Dear Dr., I notice symptoms number"—here put down the numbers, give your age, full address, and send it to me. My address is Dr. T. Frank Lynott, 4848 Occidental Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

The ten thousand dollars I am spending for the compounding of my medicine is only a part of the money I am devoting to this cause, for the package of medicine I send you will be fully prepaid at my expense. From any standpoint you view it, YOU incur no expense or obligation. Just tell others who you know are suffering who sent you the medicine that cured you.

I am promising to give away ten thousand dollars' worth of medicine, and I will do that; I am promising to send any sufferer who writes me a box of this medicine and full directions free of charge, and I will do that. I can say further that this medicine has been vouced for according to law as complying in every detail with all requirements. It will stop rheumatism,

DR. T. FRANK LYNOTT
who is giving away $10,000 worth of medicine

it will stop pain and backache, it will stop too frequent desire to urinate; it will heal, soothe and strengthen. You will be better in every way for having taken it. There is not an ingredient that can injure; not one but will benefit. All that I ask is that you use it yourself so that you may be personally convinced.

Owing to the large number of requests, I have had ten thousand more copies of my medical book printed. This book is new and up to date and contains complete descriptions, symptoms, causes, effects and cures of kidney, bladder and rheumatic diseases. All who write for the free medicine will be sent a copy of this grand illustrated medical book—the largest ever written on these diseases for free and general distribution.

If you need medicine such as I have, if you are anxious to be cured and don't want to spend any money LOOKING for cures, write me. Read the symptoms over and let me hear from you today.

These Are the Symptoms

1—Pain in the back.
2—Too frequent desire to urinate.
3—Burning or obstruction of urine.
4—Pain or soreness in the bladder.
5—Prostatic trouble.
6—Gas or pain in the stomach.
7—General debility, weakness, dizziness.
8—Pain or soreness under right rib.
9—Swelling in any part of the body.
10—Constipation or liver trouble.
11—Palpitation or pain under the heart.
12—Pain in the hip joint.
13—Pain in the neck or head.
14—Pain or soreness in the kidneys.
15—Pain or swelling of the joints.
16—Pain or swelling of the muscles.
17—Pain and soreness in nerves.
18—Acute or chronic rheumatism.

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Recipe that Breaks a Cold in a Day and Cures Any Curable Cough.

From your druggist get half ounce of Concentrated Pine Compound and two ounces of Glycerine. Take these two ingredients home and put them into a half pint of good whiskey; shake well and take in doses of one to two teaspoonsful after each meal and at bed time. Smaller doses to children according to age. But be sure to get only the genuine (Globe) Concentrated Pine. Each half ounce bottle comes in a sealed tin screw-top case. If your druggist does not have it he will quickly get it. Many mixtures are sold of large quantity and cheaper, but it is risky to experiment. This formula comes from a reliable doctor and is certain. This was first published here six years ago and local druggists say it has been in constant demand ever since.

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ASTHMA Remedy sent to any sufferer. If it cures send $1. If not, don't. Give express office. Write today. National Chemical Co., 631 Ohio ave., Sidney, O.

REDUCE YOUR FAT Take off 1 lb. a day, safely, gently, until your figure is perfect. No starvation, no harmful medicines, no dieting, some exercising. Absolutely quickest & best method. Big stomach, fat hips, double chin vanish. Shortness of breath, asthma, rheumatism, kidney & heart troubles leave as the fat goes away by my treatment. Write for FREE PROOF TREATMENT, Book of Valuable Advice & Testimonials, Coupon. Absolutely nothing. Everything confidential. Address DR. H. C. BRADFORD, 11 N Bradford Building, 20 E. 22d Street, New York. Dr. Bradford is regular physician, licensed by N. Y. State

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Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question, that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any questions involving dogma or doctrine, or of Biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

ELIJAH P. LOVEJOY

Please give a short account of the life of Elijah P. Lovejoy.—I. N. D., Flat Rock, Ill.

Elijah Parish Lovejoy, the American abolitionist, was born November 9, 1802, and died November 7, 1837. After graduating from college he was ordained a minister, but soon after became editor of the St. Louis Observer, a Presbyterian paper of influence. He had had charge of this paper for some time before he wrote about slavery in its columns, and when he did begin his utterances were moderate. But when the citizens of the town burned a negro at the stake he was stirred to write an editorial criticising this action. It incensed the pro-slavery people of the town. The hostility was so violent that he was compelled to remove his paper to Alton, Ill. There a mob threw his press into the river. He was presented with another by friends in Alton, and September 8, 1836, he published the first issue of the Alton Observer. Lovejoy took a bolder anti-slavery stand, and began to call for an organization of a state abolition society. In August, 1837, he was again mobbed, his office wrecked, and the press destroyed. When a new press was bought the ruin was again repeated. The fourth press was set up in a warehouse under an armed guard; but during the night of November 7, 1837, a score or two men attacked the building, disregarded Lovejoy's warning, were fired upon, and one of the assailants was killed. An attempt was then made to set the warehouse on fire, and when Lovejoy was preparing to shoot the incendiary, he himself received a mortal gunshot wound. The mob then took possession of the place, and once more his press was destroyed. The whole country was excited by these events.

LIQUID AIR

Please give an explanation of liquid air in the colums of the Question Bureau.—J. P. B., Doniphan, Nebr.

Air cannot be liquefied by any pressure whatever so long as its temperature is higher than about 220 degrees, Fahrenheit, below zero. If it is cooled to a temperature slightly below this it can be condensed to a liquid upon the application of a pressure of 39 atmospheres. The lower that it is cooled, the smaller the pressure need be to liquefy it. Liquid air is opalescent at first, probably from particles of solid carbon-dioxid held in suspension. These can be separated by filtration, or they will rise to the surface in a short time, leaving the clear, transparent air beneath. When the air is exposed to a glass vessel it absorbs heat rapidly from surrounding objects, and boils actively until it has entirely evaporated. The nitrogen that it contains evaporates faster than the the oxygen, however, and the liquid remaining in the vessel becomes increasingly rich in oxygen until toward the last it consists almost entirely of that gas. Liquid air may be frozen to a clear, transparent solid by surrounding it with liquid oxygen and then forcing the evaporation by means of an air pump. If liquid is confined and allowed to become warm through the absorption of heat from its surroundings its expansion gradually generates an enormous pressure. This fact, together with the safety with which liquid air can be handled, has led to its use to a limited degree for blasting in tunnels and mines, where the presence of the irrespirable products of combustion of ordinary explosives is objectionable; but even this application has been discontinued, owing to certain grave and apparently insuperable practical difficulties which were encountered.

WEALTH OF NATIONS

Please give the wealth of Great Britain, United States, France, Germany and Russia.—H. M., Newmansville, Pa.

Here are the latest estimates as to the wealth of various nations: United States, $130,000,000,000; Great Britain and Ireland, $80,000,000,000; France, $65,000,000,000; Germany, $60,500,000,000, and Russia, $40,000,000,000.

LAND OFFICES

Please give the locations of the land offices in the states of Florida, Georgia and Alabama.—P. B., Oak, Ind.

The Florida land office is located at Gainesville. Georgia has no land office, while the land office in Alabama is at Montgomery.

JOSIAH W. BEGOLE

Please give a sketch of the life of Josiah W. Begole, at one time governor of Michigan.—A. C. M., Syracuse, N. Y.

Josiah W. Begole, the nineteenth governor of Michigan, was born in New York state, January 20, 1815. His ancestors were French and settled in Maryland, but becoming dissatisfied with the institution of slavery they moved to New York state. Young Begole received his early education in a log school house, afterwards attending Temple Hill academy, Geneseo. He supported himself on his own resources to a great extent. In 1836 Begole moved to Michigan and settled in Flint, then a village containing only three or four houses. He taught school during the winter and worked on farms for a low wage during the summer. After two and one-half years he saved enough to purchase 80 acres of land. He was such a success at farming that in 18 years he was the owner of 500 acres of well improved land. Begole's first public office was that of common school inspector, and for seven years he was also justice of peace. During four terms he held the position of county treasurer, until 1864, a large and unusual amount of labor devolving upon him in raising and disbursing sums of money for the families of soldiers during the civil war. In 1864 he engaged in the lumber business. Seven years later Begole was nominated by acclamation for the state senate, in which he served on the committees of finance, railroads and manufactures, and was chairman of that on state asylums. It was largely through his instrumentality that the new state capitol was built. For some time Begole was supervisor of the city of Flint, having been for three years alderman, and in 1872 was a delegate to the national Republican convention at Philadelphia, being one of the committee to inform General Grant and Senator Wilson of their respective nominations. The same year he was elected to congress, serving on the committees on agriculture and public expenditures. In 1882 he was elected governor of Michigan by the Greenback party, and on the expiration of his term was again a candidate, being defeated by a few thousand votes.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Please tell where women have suffrage in the United States and in foreign countries.—G. F. W., Rivesville, W. Va.

In this country women possess equal suffrage with men at all elections in six states, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Washington, and California. In Kansas, women possess school suffrage, established in 1861, municipal suffrage, established in 1887 and bond suffrage in 1903. In 1911 the legislature adopted an amendment to the state constitution for full woman suffrage, except for President, to be submitted to popular vote.

In 1911 the Oregon, Nevada and Wisconsin legislatures adopted woman suffrage amendments to be submitted to the people, the Wisconsin amendment, if adopted, to go into effect in 1913.

The same measures were defeated in the legislature of New York, Massachusetts, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa and Connecticut.

There is school suffrage for women in some form in 30 states. Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Idaho, Kansas, Michigan, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Ohio, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wyoming and Wisconsin.

In 1887 Montana gave tax-paying women the right to vote on questions submitted to taxpayers; in 1894 bond suffrage was given to women in Iowa, in 1898 the women in Minnesota were given the right to vote for library trustees, and in the same year Louisiana gave women taxpayers the right to vote in person or by proxy on all questions relating to taxation. In 1908 Michigan adopted a constitutional amendment providing for tax-paying suffrage for women taxpayers.

In 1901 the New York legislature passed a law providing that "a woman who possesses the qualifications to vote for village or town officers, except the qualifications of sex, who is the owner of property in the village assessed on the last preceding assessment roll thereof is entitled to vote upon a proposition to raise money by tax or assessment."

In Great Britain women can vote for all officers except members of parliament. In Australia and New Zealand women have full suffrage; also in the Isle of Man and Iseland. They have tax-paying parliamentary suffrage in Norway. Women have municipal suffrage in Ontario, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Quebec, British Columbia, and the Northwest Territory, in Iceland, Denmark and Sweden. In France women engaged in commerce have the right to vote for judges of the tribunal of commerce. Women have some voting privileges in Cape Colony.

ENGRAVING

I would like to know what you can tell me about engraving.—L. F., Maple Rapids, Mich.

There are two kinds of engravings, line-engraving and etching. Both are used in making landscapes and other pictures. In the former process the engraver first makes a careful outline on a piece of thin paper with a black lead pencil. The surface of the plate is then thoroughly cleaned. Copper is effectually cleaned by a mixture of fine whiting and turpentine spread over the heated plate and when the turpentine evaporates, wiping off the whiting with a clean rag. After the plate has been wholly cleaned, one corner is put into a hand-vise with a thick fold of paper protecting the face at that part. The plate is then laid face upward on a moderately hot iron, or, better, a tin box filled with water kept boiling by a charcoal stove or an alcohol lamp beneath. By this latter contrivance all risk of burning the ground, and thus making it unfit for etching is avoided. When the plate is hot enough, the ball of etching ground is rubbed over the surface, the heat causing it to melt and ooze over its wrapping of silk. The ground is then spread by light and rapid strokes with the rounded face of the dauber, continued until every part is thoroughly covered with an equally thin coating. The ground must now be smoked while the plate is hot, by holding it face downward and passing the flame of two or three wax tapers, loosely tied together, rapidly to and fro across its surface, till it becomes a clear shining black, but care must be taken not to burn it by permitting the flame to rest an instant on one place. When it is cooled, the paper on which the outline is drawn is dampened, placed carefully face downward on the plate and secured in its position by small bits of bordering wax; another piece of dampened paper is laid over it and the whole passed through the roller press for printing plates. When the paper is lifted from it, the pencil outline is found transferred in reverse to the shining black surface in clear, silvery lines. In etching, the outline and the ground must be protected, so supports, made of paper, wood or leather, about one-eighth of an inch thick, are fixed on the margin; resting on these, the parallel square is laid across the plate for the twofold purpose of supporting the hand and guiding the point. In a landscape, outlining and etching in the parts go on at the same time; but in a historical piece the outline must be first secured by dotting it carefully with the point and then all parts of the subject it is desirable to etch are proceeded with. After etching has been done the supports are removed and the bridge (a thin board having cross pieces about one inch under each end) is laid across the plate to support the hand. The margins are then painted over with varnish of Brunswick black thinned with turpentine, the entire surface of the ground carefully examined and all breaks or scratches penciled over with the varnish, which resists acid equally with the ground. After this has happened, a ball of bordering wax about an inch high is placed around the subject and pressed firmly down on the plate to retain the acid, which is now applied. The spaces between the lines and all parts not touched by the point are protected from the action of the acid by the ground. The acid is then poured on and allowed to remain until the lightest parts are corroded to a sufficient depth and breadth. It is then poured off and the surface of the plate is cleared and dried. The light parts are protected by varnish and the acid is again poured on until the successive degress of depth have been obtained. At last all parts have been engraved and the plate is ready for use.

JOHN BUNYAN

Please give a sketch of the life of John Bunyan, the author.—J. M. G., Newpoint, Ind.

John Bunyan, the celebrated English writer, was born in England in 1628, and died November 30, 1688. Being the son of a tinker he received a meager education. When a youth Bunyan adopted his father's occupation, but in 1644 he joined the army and served for two years as a soldier. In 1653 he joined a nonconformist body at Bedford, whither he removed probably two years later. In 1657 he was appointed a preacher by his co-religionists and as such traveled all through the midland counties. Because he was a nonconformist he was arrested on the authority of statutes against this religion, and was imprisoned for a period of almost 12 years, at the end of which those statutes were suspended. In 1672 he was licensed to preach by the crown, and during the remainder of his life was a pastor of a nonconformist congregation at Bedford. His great work, The Pilgrim's Progress, was written by him during his long imprisonment.

CAPITAL OF INDIA

Has the capital of Indian been changed, and if so, what is it now?—M. M., Ely, Nev.

At the durbar on December 12 the announcement was made that the capital of India, which has hitherto been Calcutta, will be changed to Delhi, the city where the durbar was held.

MISCELLANEOUS

P. M., Nickelsville, Va.—We have no list of the names of the pensioners of the War of 1812.

G. F. F., Blissfield, Mich.—See a lawyer for the answer to your question.

E. T. B., Morenci, Mich.—It would take too much space to give an account of the literature of South America.

H. C. M., Walteville, W. Va.—In case one or two opposing armies wishes to communicate with each other as to terms of surrender a flag of truce is raised.

J. A. R., Mattawan, Mich.—Roosevelt belongs to the Dutch Reformed denomination.

C. E. H., Kelly St., Pa.—On November 1, 1911, our national debt amounted to $2,831,330,305.66

J. M. High, Point, Tenn.—Mars or Ares was the Greek god of war.

V. H. B., Montezuma, O.—We have no copies of the political platform of the Republican party for the last election.

I. H., Brookville, Pa.—The list of members belonging to the cabinet was given in the Bureau of January 4.

Relieves Backache Instantly

Sloan's Liniment is a great remedy for backache. It penetrates and relieves the pain instantly—no rubbing necessary—just lay it on lightly.

Here's Proof.

"I had my back hurt in the Boer War and in San Francisco two years ago I was hit by a street car in the same place. I tried all kinds of dope without success. Two weeks ago I saw your liniment in a drug store and got a bottle to try. The first application caused instant relief, and now except for a little stiffness, I am almost well."

FLETCHER NORMAN, Whittier, Calif.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

is the best remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, sore throat and sprains.

MISS E. RIM of Brooklyn, N.Y., writes: "Sloan's Liniment is the best for rheumatism. I have used six bottles of it and it is grand."

Sold by all Dealers. Price, 25c., 50c., and $1.00.

Sloan's Book on Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Poultry sent free. Address Dr. Earl S. Sloan Boston, Mass.

A Reasonable Plea For the Stomach

If Your Stomach Is Lacking in Digestive Power, Why Not Help the Stomach Do Its Work?

Especially When It Costs Nothing to Try.

Not with drugs, but with a reinforcement of digestive agents, such as are naturally at work in the stomach? Scientific analysis shows that digestion requires pepsin, nitrogenous ferments, and the secretion of hydrochloric acid. When your food fails to digest, it is proof positive that some of these agents are lacking in your digestive apparatus.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets contain nothing but these natural elements necessary to digestion and when placed at work in the weak stomach and small intestines, supply what these organs need. They stimulate the gastric glands and gradually bring the digestive organs back to their normal condition.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have been subjected to critical chemical tests at home and abroad and are found to contain nothing but natural digestives.

Chemical Laboratory Telegraphic address, "Diffindo," London. Telephone No. 11029 Central. 20 Cullum St., Fenchurch St., E. C.

London, 9th Aug. 1905.

I have analyzed most carefully a box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets (which I bought myself at a city chemist's chop for the purpose), manufactured by the F. A. Stuart Co., 86 Clerkenwell Road, London, E. C., and have to report that I cannot find any trace of vegetable or mineral poisons. Knowing the ingredients of the tablets, I am of opinion that they are admirably adaptable for the purpose for which they are intended.

(Signed)

John R. Brooke, F. I. C., F. C. S.

There is no secret in the preparation of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Their composition is commonly known among physicians, as is shown by the recommendations of 40,000 licensed physicians in the United States and Canada. They are the most popular of all remedies for indigestion, dyspepsia, water brash, insomnia, loss of appetite, melancholia, constipation, dysentery and kindred diseases orlginating from improper dissolution and assimilation of foods, because they are thoroughly reliable and harmless to man or child.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are at once a safe and a powerful remedy, one grain of the active principle in these tablets being strong enough (by test) to digest 3,000 grains of steak, eggs and other foods. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest your food for you when your stomach can't.

Ask your druggist for a fifty cent box, or send to us direct for a free trial sample package and you will be surprised at the result. F. A. Stuart Co., 332 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich

Ask This Man to Read Your Life.

His Wonderful Power to Read Human Lives at any distance amazes all who write to him.

Thousands of people in all walks of life have benefited by his advice. He tells you what you are capable of, how you can be successful, who are your friends and enemies and what are the good and bad period in your life. His Description as to PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE EVENTS will astonish and help you. ALL HE WANTS IS your name (written by yourself), age and sex to guide him in his work. MONEY NOT NECESSARY. Mention the name of this paper and get a Trial Reading FREE.

Herr Paul Stahmann, an experienced Astrologer, of Ober Niewsadern, Germany, says:

"The Horoscope which Professor Rexroy worked out for me is quite according to the truth. It is a very clever and conscientious piece of work. As an Astrologer myself I carefully examined his Planetary calculations and indications, and proved that his work in every detail is perfect, and that he is up-to-date in his science."

Baroness Blanquet, one of the most talented ladies of Paris, says:

"I thank you for my Complete Life Reading, which is really of extraordinary accuracy. I had already consulted several Astrologers, but never before have I been answered with so much truth, or received such complete satisfaction. With sincere pleasure I will recommend you and make your marvelous science known to my friends and acquaintances."

If you want to take advantage of this special offer and obtain a review of your life, simply send your full name, address, the date, month, year and place of your birth (all clearly written), state whether Mr., Mrs or Miss, and also copy the following verse in your own handwriting:

"Your advice is useful,
So thousands say,
I wish success and happiness.
Will you show me the way?"

If you wish you may enclose 10 cents (stamps of your own country) to pay postage and clerical work. Send your letter to ROXROY, Dept. 1115-R., No. 117a Kensington High Street, London, W., England. Do not enclose coins in your letter. Postage on letters to England two cents.

Fig. 1—THE BLACK, in the above cut, shows the wide extent of catarrh—ALL THROUGH THE HEAD, DOWN INTO THE THROAT (K) INTO THE LUNGS (M & L); into the ears (C); into the frontal sinus (H); into the sphenoidal sinus (D); etc.
TO CURE CATARRH IN THE ABOVE PARTS IT MUST BE REACHED BY THE REMEDY.

Fig. 2—Illustrates the inevitable failure of SALVES, BALMS, SNUFFS, etc. SEE how much BLACK remains to show the parts unreached—how little of the WHITE to show the parts that are reached.

Fig. 3

Fig. 3—Shows how little can be done by ATOMIZERS, SPRAYS, DOUCHES, and all WASHES and LIQUIDS.
By no possibility can these methods of treatment reach the real seat of the disease.
WHY THROW AWAY YOUR MONEY, and sacrifice your health, perhaps your life, by trifling with your disease in this way! THERE IS A BETTER WAY. (See Fig. 4).

If You HAVE CATARRH You are in Danger of CONSUMPTION DEAFNESS

READ the story told in these pictures. A story in BLACK and WHITE. The BLACK area shows the EXTENT of the Disease. The WHITE shows the area reached by Different Remedies.

CATARRH is a disease of the mucous membrane. It is characterized by a discharge through the nostrils or into the throat. It usually begins with a cold in the head. Beginning in the nostrils it spreads to all the mucous membranes of the body, even getting into the stomach and lungs. The nasty discharge being swallowed, it upsets the stomach, and from the stomach it is taken into the blood, and poisons and deranges the whole body.

The disease is all the time inclined to work its way from the nose back into the head—down into the throat—into the bronchial tubes and lungs. Herein is its greatest danger.

Dr. Blosser's Discovery

While engaged in the general practice of medicine Dr. Blosser had many patients suffering from Catarrh whom he was unable to cure, although he prescribed for them by the rules taught in medical books and colleges. He saw that the methods of treatment were wrong and reasoned that as Catarrh is produced by breathing cold and damp air, so it should be cured by breathing a warm, medicated vapor.

After nine years of investigation he discovered a combination of healing herbs, leaves and flowers, which, when ignited, and the warm fumes inhaled would speedily relieve all catarrhal diseases. As shown in the **accompanying illustrations** the warm, healing vapor is carried directly to the very parts affected. This remedy **fights** and **kills** Catarrh where liquids, sprays, douches, salves and medicated creams cannot possibly go. It is a most reliable treatment, and is so simple and convenient that **it can be used at home** by man, woman or child.

Free Sample by Mail

Write a postal card, or cut out and fill in the coupon below, and we will send you by mail **a liberal trial treatment entirely free.** If you suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrhal Deafness or any other catarrhal trouble, **you cannot afford to neglect the use of this grand remedy.** Catarrh, if neglected, will extend to the lungs, finally leading to consumption. This remedy has cured Catarrh of every form in the nose, head, throat, middle ear and lungs. No matter who, or what remedy has failed in your case, this should cure you.

When you try the free sample and see how the warm, pleasant medicated vapor **goes to every spot and gives immediate relief,** you will be convinced. The full treatment is not expensive. The regular package, containing enough to last one whole month, sent by mail, postpaid for $1. It is not on sale at the drug stores, as we wish our patients to get the medicine fresh from our laboratory.

Remember a postal card, or the coupon, with YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS, will bring you this FREE TRIAL TREATMENT. It will also bring you free an illustrated book.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 4—THE WHITE, representing the parts reached by our Catarrh Remedy, has entirely displaced the BLACK, very fitly illustrating how Dr. Blosser's Catarrh Remedy reaches and heals every affected part. IT GOES EVERYWHERE, into every nook and corner in the throat, head and lungs. It goes to the MIDDLE EAR (C), into every sinus and cell (D and H). It gets under the turbinates (E, F and G), and into the THROAT and LUNGS (J, K, L, M); and everywhere it goes it exerts a powerful and healing influence.

CUT THIS OUT, FILL IN AND MAIL AT ONCE.

DR. J. W. BLOSSER,
254 Walton Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir: Please send me by mail (free of cost) your Trial Treatment for Catarrh, Deafness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh of the Middle Ear, etc. Also send your Free Illustrated Treatise on Catarrh.

Name _____

Town _____

Street or R. F. D. _____ State _____

Spell out name with pencil, very, very plainly.

FREE TO GIRLS Talking DOLL

I want to send every little girl a Speaking and Sleeping Doll; will say "Mama" and "Papa" The prettiest, daintiest and sweetest Doll you ever saw. Stylishly dressed; lace trimmed hat and gown; shoes and stockings; 17 inches tall. Pretty head. Long golden curls, shuts its eyes.

Send No Money Just your name and address and say you want a "Mama" and "Papa" Talking Doll and I will tell you what to do. $50 EXTRA PRIZE for promptness. Do not delay and we will send you another doll by as big as a real baby is 2½ feet tall. Both dolls yours in a few days.

NOT ONE CENT of YOUR MONEY is REQUIRED. Write UP-TO-DATE, Dept. 4, Indianapolis, Ind.

BOYS REPEATING AIR RIFLE FREE

Shoots 500 times without reloading. Length of rifle 32 inches. Working parts are made of the best grades of steel. The stock is finely polished walnut. Shoots small game. Free supply of shot. You can have this air rifle for distributing only 3 of our fast selling art pictures at 25c on our special offer. Everybody will take one. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING to try, as we take back those you can't dispose of. Send no money, just your name and address. D. SEITZ, 52 A 137 W. Adams St., CHICAGO.

Eyes Cured Free

Before After

The Above Show for Themselves What a Few Weeks Use of Schlegel's Magic Eye Lotion Has Done.

Grateful Patients tell of almost miraculous cures of Cataracts, Granulated Lids, Wild Hairs, Ulcers, Weak, Watery Eyes and all Eye Diseases—many have thrown away their glasses after using this magic remedy one week. Send your name and address with full description of your trouble to the H. T. Schlegel Co., 6298 Home Bank, Bldg., Peoria, Ill., or fill out the coupon below, and you will receive by return mail, prepaid, a trial bottle of this magic remedy that has restored many almost blind to sight.

Free Bottle Coupon

This coupon is good for one trial bottle of Schlegel's Magic Eye Remedy, sent to you prepaid, with testimonials from thousands of cured patients. Simply fill in your name and address on dotted lines below and mail to the H. T. Schlegel Co., 6298 Home Bank Bldg., Peoria, Ill.

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

Horse Power Explained.

Railway and Locomotive Engineer.

In connection with steamship propulsion the average man is apt to speak very glibly of so many hundred or thousand horse power. But it is extremely doubtful if one person in a hundred really has a due appreciation of what the phrase actually means. On this point some very interesting remarks were made by John Heck, the Glasgow engineer surveyor.

He said that, calculating the strength of twelve men to be equal to one-horse power, it would require 840,000 men to produce as much energy as the seventy thousand-horse power developed by the turbine machinery of the express Cunarder Lusitania. Then if the men were to work on the eight hour day system those figures would give a total of 2,520,000, tthat being the number of men whose strength would be necessary to drive the vessel across the Atlantic ocean. So it would take all the men in Scotland to supply the energy produced all the day round by the wonderful turbine machinery of this great ship.

A Ship Without a Crew.

Harper's Weekly.

The German Naval League has tested the work of an inventor of Nuremberg, a ship to run without a crew. A transmitter with a mast similar to that used in wireless telegraphy commands the ship, which works systematically during a period of hours. The ship turns to right and to left, backs and comes to a stop as if run by a man in the engine room. Multicolored lights show the maneuvers to the men ashore. This practical invention is now under study in the German navy. Primarily destined for use in connection with the discharge of torpedoes, it is now under expert consideration as a medium for the control of dirigible balloons. Kites provided with photographic apparatus and steered by Hertzian waves will be a new accessory of the German army.

Good Advertising.

In one of the old cities of France lived a physician who was in the habit of employing an ingenius artifice. When he came to a town where he was not known he pretended to have lost his dog, and ordered the public crier to offer, with beat of drum, a reward of 25 louis to whoever should bring it to him. The crier took care to mention all the titles and academic honors of the doctor as well as his place of residence. He soon became the talk of the town. "Do you know," says one, "that a famous physician has come here, a very clever fellow? He must be very rich, for he offers 25 louis for finding his dog." The dog was not found, but patents were.

The Lima Bean Crop.

About half the lima bean crop in the world is produced by a coast-wise strip of California, including Santa Barbara, Centura, Los Angeles, Orange and San Diego counties. Peculiar climatic conditions are required, and the only other section where the bean has been grown successfully is the island of of Madagascar, off the east coast of Africa. England takes the entire island output.

ROYAL LEATHER ROCKER

Full Spring Seat and Back— $3.85

Covered in Best Royal Leather

Look at the picture; doesn't this Rocker look inviting with its high, broad, shapely back and deep roomy spring seat? It's made to last forever, and 18 in wide arms, supported by six neatly turned smooth spindles, and massive fronted carved posts, give it the exclusiveness and style that cannot be had in any other Rocker. Frame thoroughly seasoned oak, high golden and gloss finish. Best quality Black Royal Leather; workmanship first class. Price but $3.85 makes it the biggest bargain ever offered. We can afford such values because we own our own timber lands, saw mills, factories and salesrooms. Money back if it is not worth double. Send for our large FREE cash catalogue of Furniture, Rugs, Curtains, etc. Learn at once how much cheaper and better you can buy for cash direct from the manufacturers. We save you all extra profits. Write NOW; better still, enclose $3.85 for this comfortable rocker. Order by number C70. Address:

BIG CATALOG FREE

Lincoln-Leonard & Co., 5362 W. 37th Street, Chicago

PATENTS.

The largest number of *successful* clients is our *proof* of

Patents that PROTECT

For Facts about Prizes, Rewards, etc., send 3c stamps for our new 128 page book of intense interest to Inventors. R. S. & A. B. Lacey, Dept. 104 Washington, D. C. Estab. 1869

AGENTS! BIG PROFITS

The only stropper that strops any razor diagonally. Guaranteed for life.

Brandt's Patented Automatic Razor Stropper, automatically puts a perfect edge on any razor, old style or safety. Big seller. Every man wants one. Write quick for terms, prizes and keenest. B. W. Brandt Cutlery Co., 84 W. Broadway, N.Y.

NEW Feather Beds Only $8.25

For a limited time we offer full 35 lb. New Feather Beds for 25 each; 6 lb. New Feather Pillows $1.50 per pair. f.o.b. factory, cash with order. All new live feathers; best A. C. A. Ticking. Guaranteed as represented or money back. Our references: Commercial and Farmers Bank, Mebane, N. C. Order to-day and take advantage of these bargain prices, or write for order blank. Southern Feather and Pillow Co. Dept. M Mebane, N. C.

RIDER AGENTS WANTED

in each town to ride and exhibit sample 1912 Bicycle. We Ship on Approval without a cent deposit, allow 10 DAYS FREE TRIAL and pay the freight on every bicycle. FACTORY PRICES on bicycles, tires and sundries. Do not buy until you receive our catalogs and learn our wholesale prices and marvelous special offers. Tires, coaster brake rear wheels, lamps, sundries, half prices. MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. C 64

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1912.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited and the whole paper is intended for the home of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Trouble and Opportunities

"It is an old saying that trouble never comes singly. However that may be, we all know that opportunities do come singly, and sometimes they are few and far between. For this reason it is wise to be on the lookout for them. Readers of The Blade will find many opportunities in the advertising columns. Look out for them. Do not let them get by. Make it a point to read the advertisements.

Game laws of Mexico do not protect the dove of peace.

When it comes to fashions for women the worst is always going to happen.

Cold waves have no effect on the Roosevelt boom. It is a self-heater.

February has only twenty-nine days, but everyone of them is full of weather.

There is no doubt about it, people would rather talk about Roosevelt than eat.

Charles W. Morse is recovering rapidly. Living outside of a prison is a tonic.

Peach crops and presidential booms will be in great danger during the coming month.

And then, there was the old-fashioned man who used to pray through his fingers.

Many of the men who talk most about "going back to the farm" were never there.

"Blew his head off with dynamite to end life," says a headline. A never-failing process.

"Bread and butter is the ideal food," says a Harvard professor. Fried mush is pretty good, too.

After a man has been chosen as an immortal it is up to him to avoid making any bad breaks.

Wealth may not make people happy, but the average person would be willing to give it a fair trial.

An effort to find out how the other half of the world lives may be characterized as a reform movement.

One scientist says that butter can be made directly from grass. Guess that statement will test your optimism.

Somebody has written an article saying that man should walk on all fours. And have corns on his hands, too? Never.

A Harvard professor says that "divorce is not a disease." This will please those who have regarded it as a joy forever.

A Frenchman has patented an invisible airship. We'd like to read the specifications of it, for our airship also is invisible.

There is a strong probability that the people of this glorious country would not hesitate to hit a precedent between the eyes.

A Kentucky evangelist says heaven is closer than people think. It's our notion that heaven is where there is nobody to spoil it.

Mr. Bryan has purchased an automobile, but doubtless the old rear platform continues to have more or less fascination for him.

Among the little irritations of life that might have a tendency to postpone the advent of the millennium, chilblains deserve mention.

One correspondent takes his pen in hand to write and say: "I have no brains and get along pretty well." There's happiness and contentment.

As soon as he struck the earth the man who jumped off the statue of Liberty asked for a cigarette. Next time he may try to smoke on the way down.

The Chicagoan who found two wives at the station to greet him when he returned home didn't have to be told that the way of the transgressor is hard.

Babies that are destined to be born on the twenty-ninth of February are entitled to a few kindly thoughts. Parents should be more careful about such things.

Because he couldn't get the kind of tacks he wanted, a Pennsylvania man bought a hardware store. There's a man who doesn't allow little things to stand in his way.

"We honor the wife and mother," says the Colonel, "for she is the high priestess of the race, who bears in her strong and tender arms the burthen of destinies of races." After that, he can denounce woman suffrage and never hear an objection.

LA FOLLETTE AND THE PROGRESSIVE CAUSE.

The case of Senator La Follette is the old pitiful story of the man whose ambitions overstep his judgment. Desire made him think he could win, not the realities. They were against him from the beginning. Encouraged by friends and spurred on by magazines steeped in the pride that they were all-powerful, the senator kept battling for popularity long after he should have been made aware that the fight had never been with him.

Yet Mr. La Follette retires from the campaign with the respect of the country and its hopes that he will soon have recovered from the nervous breakdown brought about by overexertion. He has been a strong and fearless statesman. The policies he brought into being have grown and developed and placed his native state in the forefront of progressiveism. Less clearly marked have been his labors at Washington, but there, whatever he did, for whatever cause he spoke, whether it were right or ill-considered, he hewed without thought of where the chips might fly.

The progressive movement, which began with Theodore Roosevelt, will not suffer because of the retirement of Senator La Follette. For Theodore Roosevelt still holds aloft the torch of progressiveism. He will never let it fall.

WOOL RAISING IN OHIO.

The secretary of the state board of agriculture strongly urges the woolgrowers of Ohio to act upon the suggestions of the "booster train" as a means of increasing the value of their products.

As practical every-day advice to those who now grow wool, the value of the suggestions is not to be questioned. We are convinced, though, that wool growing in Ohio is destined to come to an early end.

In the way that the whole human race has progressed from hunter to herder and then to planter, so have these steps been made in many sections of the United States, among them Ohio. Land is getting too valuable to be given over to grazing. Pasturage means too great an outlay of principal for the returns in interest that are gleaned.

Every acre counts now—valley land for what it will grow, hillside for fruit-bearing trees. Not every farmer in Ohio realizes today the great capital he has in the soil. Some who do realize it are handicapped in making the best of it. But as prices rise, as demand increases for farm products, the capital of soil will be made to work harder and harder. It may not be long before the sheep-raiser is looked upon as one who is wasteful of opportunity.

CAMPAIGN EXPENSES.

In the list of national appropriations for 1912 appears the item: "Support of the army, $93,374,755.94."

The item is fallacious in that it indicates the money is for the support of the army alone. A part—a large part—of that money is for the support of members of congress.

From time to time, the war department has asked congress to abolish certain obsolete garrisons. It is within the power of the department to do this upon its own initiative. But the department knows upon what side its bread is buttered. It will not act, because it is fully alive to the fact that if it did all the terrors of congressional reprisals would be brought down upon it. The whole army would be torn from one end to the other. The whole organization would be wrecked. For those army posts represent the means by which a number of influential members of congress are kept in office.

Secretary Stimson recites the history of an effort made by Elihu Root to cut down this useless expense:

"Scarcely had Mr. Root appointed his board when the war department was deluged with letters protesting against the abandonment of certain posts, urging the extension of others, and each recommending the establishment of new. These letters were from private citizens, from boards of trade, from city councils, from mayors, from governors, and from members of congress. The reasons urged varied from 'The people of this community are peaceful, law-abiding, hospitable and patriotic,' to 'There are 40,000 Indians near this point,' and from 'A beautiful city with 17 railroads radiating in every direction,' to 'We would find it hard to square ourselves with the community if our promises are not made good.'"

Through such influences are built up the power by which members of congress hold their offices and are enabled to speak with pride of the number of terms they have served. Probably if the entire appropriation list were examined minutely it would be found that each item contains sums meant for no other purpose than keeping congressmen in Washington.

DIMINISHING RETURNS.

When it was first announced that Mr. Morgan would bring his art collections to America, their value was placed at $100,000,000. In the course of a week or two, this estimate was trimmed to $60,000,000. The latest dispatch from London on the subject makes the figure $35,000,000.

How much will Mr. Morgan's treasures be worth tomorrow and to what puny value will they have dwindled when they come to pass under the eyes of the customs inspectors?

Here is a new and very terrible example of the "law of diminishing returns" about which whole libraries of unreadable books have been written.

THE THIRD-TERM FAKE.

The most magaphonic of volunteer defenders of the third-term tradition is a newspaper that has ridden over every tradition of decency and professional honor. In proportion to their strength of lungs, this raucous cry has been echoed by journals which represent piratical finance and its legal bureaus, politics that fattens on privilege, partisanship that dreads the Roosevelt competition and the small fry which live on alley pickings.

Were Mr. Roosevelt an actual and active candidate for a third term, he might well choose to ignore this tremendous and sudden interest in tradition, considering the creatures who entertain the interest. It happens, however, that the objection is made upon false premises. Though Mr. Roosevelt served seven years as President, he was President Roosevelt for only four years.

Upon the day that Mr. Roosevelt took the oath of office after the assassination of President McKinley, he said:

It shall be my aim to continue absolutely without variance the policy of President McKinley for the peace, prosperity and honor of the country.

Mr. Roosevelt's first action as President was to ask the cabinet of Mr. McKinley to retain office. Two days after taking oath, he supplemented his earlier statement by saying:

I meant what I said when taking the oath of office. I would no sooner think of changing the policy of President McKinley than of changing a rifle which I knew to be the best rifle. If the game shifted, I might raise or lower the sights, but change the old reliable gun—never.

Mr. Roosevelt served three years of Mr. McKinley's term, following the late President's policies faithfully and keeping the pledges scrupulously. In 1905, his opportunity came to be an executive officer in his own right. He ceased to be vice-president in the true meaning of the word. He surrendered the office of proxy. For the first time he became President Roosevelt.

The third term issue is raised by those who hate, who fear, Mr. Roosevelt. And, as might be expected in those who fear and hate, the issue is raised altogether falsely.

TWO REASONS.

The house of representatives declined to adopt the Slayden anti-third term resolution. There were two reasons—one very much like the other.

If the people desired any man to serve as President longer than the usual period of service, they would have him do so even if congress were to pass a bushel of resolutions in condemnation every second Thursday.

The second reason is, the house recalls that, because of its attitude of opposition and obstruction toward Roosevelt in the Cannon dynasty, it fell into ill repute with the country. The house would prefer to have that history forgotten.

A FORM OF CORPORATE ABUSE.

Two rival waterpower companies have been quarreling for years over rights to exclusive development of an eastern stream. One is an established concern. The other has no property. Legislative acts, lawsuits and appeals to Washington have been employed to kill off the operating company and give the other the franchise. At one stage, several shares of stock were bought and the courts then asked to appoint a receiver upon a stockholder's plea. Charges and countercharges have been made and the end is not in sight.

The free-and-easy practice of issuing charters to every applicant is responsible for one of the biggest abuses of the joint stock system of promotion. State legislatures seem to feel that when capitalists quarrel, the public is bound to profit. The fact is constantly lost sight of that the public always pays, sooner or later, for every such fight.

A TEST OF DIGNITY.

A subcommittee of the senate made a cursory investigation of the charges against Senator Lorimer. The verdict was not guilty. The findings were upheld by the committee in authority and then the senate poured a bucket of whitewash over the Illinoisan.

When the report of the present investigation is presented, many senators, having suffered severely in the meantime, will hasten to square themselves with the public. But there will be others who will insist upon the vindication of the original and careless investigators. Senatorial dignity is a crust that has been accumulating for more than a century. It is a question whether the darts of criticism are sharp enough to break through and touch a really vital spot.

THE UNCHANGEABLE.

The demagogue rattles his cuffs at us and tells us that the world is undergoing a tremendous revolution in political thought.

The scientist opens the windows of his laboratory to let the acid fumes escape and informs us that recent discoveries will upset the present trend of humanity, make it all over and replant it upon a world that it would not recognize even by its thumb prints.

The sociologist says that at last a working governmental system has been devised and, if the world will only adopt it, this planet of ours will be transformed into a paradise, sweet as spring and glorious as dawn.

And then we read the statement that the Ohio orchard owners are agreed there will be a short peach crop this year. It is the same old world.

THE NEWEST TRADE.

It is said that every discovery creates a need, every new invention makes a new trade.

The boom for Theodore Roosevelt is a matter of greater consequence in the offices of those newspapers which fear and hate Mr. Roosevelt than in those which hold him in high regard. The name of the ex-President afflicts his old enemies as a flight of grasshoppers afflicts the Kansas farmer. They suffer as one with the rabies. Always they must be talking about him, always they must be persuading the public he is a menace, a tyrant, a crime. And because of the discovery of the Rosevelt boom there is created the need of expertness on Rooseveltism.

There must be editors to devote their time to highly specialized vituperation. There must be men who can twist and turn and distort history to their purpose. There must be men able and willing to foam at the mouth at sight of the word Roosevelt in the public prints. The trade of anti-Roosevelt editor has sprung into being. Judging by the products, it must require a fearful amount of soap after the day's work is done.

IN THE FOG AT WASHINGTON.

A writer for the Saturday Evening Post tells of the hearings on the trust question before the interstate committee of the senate.

He describes George W. Perkins as exceedingly practical when discussing intimate history of trust promotion, but inexcusably theoretical in suggesting remedies. Louis D. Brandeis, on the other hand, fascinated the committee by the display of a wonderful power for analyzing facts. Mr. Brandeis stands for the old competition and indicates that this is being revived without the necessity of law, because the trusts are too unwieldy to develop the efficiency that smaller concerns are capable of. He believes that the trusts cannot last except where they can command absolute monopoly, their economies, organization and financial connections notwithstanding. Judge Gary lay stress on what the steel trust has done for workmen, but avoided the "twelve-hour day" question. Senator Pomerene said there could be no hope for relief until an attorney general could be found who would enforce the Sherman act. Champ Clark was for a stricter anti-trust law. He wants the question "taken up in its proper order." Robert Lee Henry, of Texas, criticises the supreme court decisions on the anti-trust law.

The writer of the article says in closing: "Great questions are pressing for consideration, in this the order of their importance: Politics, tariff, Politics, trust, Politics, currency, POLITICS. And the only one of these important subjects that is assured of proper consileration is politics."

Having the initiative in the house, the Democrats take to the alleys when the opportunity appears for clearing away this vast confusion. The stand-pat Republicans and the stand-pat Democrats rule the senate. They, too, take to cover when the trust question comes up. No constructive legislation upon the greatest problem of the country can be expected until Mr. Roosevelt writes his first clear-cut, illuminative message to congress after March 4, 1913.

RIDICULOUS PEACE.

After political opponents had organized their forces to shout Winston Churchill down at Belfast, after the corporation had decided it would not be prudent to let him speak in the municipal hall, after threats of riot and riding upon a rail, Winston Churchill and John Redmond delivered speeches and were listened to respectfully. Not one head was smashed.

Once the idlers of a little cattle town saw a cowboy making elaborate preparations to mount his pony. He tried the girths. He shook the pommel of the saddle. He examined each buckle of the bridle carefully. The idlers gathered around just out of the range of flying hoofs. The cowboy went on testing his gear. Then, taking the reins in his left hand and clutching the mane, he leaped into the saddle. The pony never budged an inch.

What can be more disappointing and ridiculous than peace when folks get all a-quiver with excitement in fond expectation of trouble?

THE SPELL OF DICKENS.

In the fo'c'sle of a tramp steamer sat an aged man weaving rope and rags together into a doormat for the "old ooman" at home. Beside him was an "ordinary" sailor, still in his teens, a face like a colt's and hands that engulfed his chin as he leaned forward with his elbows upon his knees. The rest of the watch lay in their bunks, except one, who sat beside a porthole cross-legged like a tailor and slowly read from the "Christmas Carol" of Charles Dickens.

"Mrs. Cratchit made the gravy (ready beforehand in a little saucepan) hissing hot"—read the reader—"Master Peter mashed the potatoes with incredible vigor; Miss Belinda sweetened up the apple-sauce. * * * At last the dishes were set on, and grace was said. It was succeeded by a breathless pause, as Mrs. Cratchit, looking slowly all along the carving knife, prepared to plunge it in the breast; but when she did, and when the long-expected gush of stuffing issued forth, one murmur of delight arose all round the board."

A long figure rose out of the darkness of a lower bunk, twisted around like a contortionist and snatched the book away.

"Wot in blazes ye trying to do, ye blarsted fool—spile our salt hoss? They ain't no such thing as goose and gravy and applesass and mashed potatoes. I know."

The figure disappeared in the darkness of the lower bunk. The reader stuck his spectacles under the corner of his pillow and curled up for sleep. The "ordinary" sailor asked: "What's stuffin'?" The old man shook his head and placidly wove away at his rug.

Yet the spell of Charles Dickens did not vanish utterly from the fo'c'sle. Soon, the one who had snatched away the book crawled out of his dark bunk and sat upon the bench. He fingered the pages clumsily. "I wonder where Jim left off?" he said in a complaining tone. The old man shook his head.

To the victor belong the spoils, except in divorce cases; then the alimony goes to the woman.

The La Follette boom blazed the way. Everything has its function to perform.

O Little Town of Bethlehem.

O little town of Bethlehem,
How still we see thee lie!
Above thy deep and dreamless sleep
The silent stars go by,
Yet in thy dark street shineth
The everlasting light;
The hopes and fears of all the years
Are met in thee tonight.

O morning stars, together
Proclaim the holy birth!
And praises sing to God the King,
And peace to men on earth.
For Christ is born of Mary,
And gathered all above;
While mortals sleep the angels keep
Their watch of wondering love.

How silently, how silently,
The wondrous gift is given!
So God imparts to human hearts
The blessings of his heaven.
No ear may hear his coming;
But to this world of sin
Where meek souls will receive him still,
The dear Christ enters in.

Where children pure and happy
Pray to the blessed Child,
Where Misery cries out to thee,
Son of the Mother mild;
Where Charity stands watching,
And Faith holds wide the door,
The dark night wakes; the glory breaks,
And Christmas breaks once more.

O holy Child of Bethlehem,
Descend to us, we pray!
Cast out our sin and enter in,
Be born in us today.
We hear the Christmas angels
The great glad tidings tell;
O come to us, abide with us,
Our Lord Emmanuel!

—Phillips Brooks.

Now It Is Inkless Printing

It is very possible that before long newspapers will be printed without the use of printing ink. Even the colored supplements are to be printed without ink. A German publication, Die Welt der Technik, devoted to scientific matters and inventions, credits the discovery of the inkless printing process to an English inventor.

In the course of some electrical experiments, it says, he accidentally pressed a coin, which had fallen on to the table and was rolling off, against a metallic plate covered with a piece of paper, and at the same time against an insulated electric line. To his amazement he saw a sepia print of the coin impressed upon the paper. This happened about 12 years ago. Since then the inventor has followed up this observation, and has now developed a process for printing without ink. He uses dry paper impregnated with certain chemicals, whose nature is not disclosed.

In the process of printing, the paper travels over a metal plate and the type is applied on the opposite side, a current of electricity passing through the paper. According to the particular metal used for the substratum, and according to the mode of impregnation of paper, a great variety of different colors can be produced, so that multi-color printing becomes an easy matter.

Hats for China.

Pekin Daily News.

The wholesale removal of queues in China has resulted in a great demand for foreign style hats and caps. It is reported that the factories in Osaka are working at great pressure so as to supply orders for such headgear from China.

A Royal Flute Player

ABDUL HAMID used to amuse himself while he was enjoying life at Yildiz Kiosk by strumming "Il Trovatore" on the piano, and perhaps that wonderful piece de resistance of our brass bands still makes life endurable in his Salonika villa.

George III. was fond of shouting the medolies of Handelian choruses for the delectation of his court, but the world has seen no real royal musician since Frederick the Great player his last tune on the flute, though of course even Frederick could stand no comparison with Henry VIII., who played remarkably well.

The approaching centenary of the birth of Frederick, which will be celebrated on January 24, has revived interest in the great man's Tityrean piping and a certain industrious Johannes Hennigsen has unearthed contemporary comments on his playing. It seems that the king excelled in adagio movements, into which he infused a warmth and tenderness of feeling that would hardly have been expected from the conqueror of Rossbach and the friend of Voltaire. "It is difficult to listen to his performances without weeping," says one musician.

One reason why he preferred adagios was that he was somewhat short of breath, which made him eschew orchestral accompaniments for the more delicate assistance of the clavichord when he was practicing.

Toward the end of the Seven Years' War he sat down to play in a quartet, and at the finish cried enthusiastically: "It is as sweet as sugar!" His companions were not so sure, for Frederick had lost a tooth and his fingers had stiffened with gout. Finally in 1778 he had to give up his flute playing and "I have lost my best friend," was the wail of the disconsolate monarch.

T. R. in Pennsylvania

EDITOR BLADE—I wish to express my great gratification at the strength you are giving the T. R. boom for president. I am a local Republican party worker. I have asked every man I have met since last August his preference for president. Only one man of them would vote for Taft if he were nominated, and men who began by voting the Republican ticket for Lincoln and have voted it since will not vote for Taft if he is nominated. They will vote any ticket in preference.

Sven men out of every ten men, irrespective of politics, will vote for Roosevelt. Many Republicans and Democrats as well believe in La Follette and would vote for him.

In boss-ridden Pennsylvania Taft would lose Pennsylvania against Debs right now. Old soldiers, gray-headed men, Republicans all their lives, tell me this, and the young men in the party are more rabid than the old ones. I can find 25 men who have voted the Republican ticket more than 20 years in less than half a day who will not support Taft under any conditions whatever. This is a country district.

I wish to write you this to strengthen you in your support of the candidacy of the first American for president of the United States.

J. O. LENKERD,
DuBois, Pa.

Sunday School

THE PREACHER IN THE WILDERNESS

International Sunday School Lesson for February 18 Is, "The Ministry of John the Baptist," Mark 1:1-8; Luke 3:1-20.

By William T. Ellis.

A strange bit of news learned by the traveler between Bagdad and India is that on the lower Tigris, at a place called Amarra, is a colony of Sabeans who are reputed to be still disciples of John the Baptist. That is an amazing survival. Come to meditate upon it, however, is it any more amazing than the survival of the influence of John the Baptist in the minds of mankind, so that to this day his life and words affect the thinking of millions?

Here are the hosts of Sunday school members the world around, siting for two weeks at the feet of the hairy ascetic in camel's hair, and girt by a leather thong. Wherever in the civilized world today men hate shams and love rugged integrity, disdain conventionalities and respect virile independence, there the name of John the Baptist is honored. On the pages of history his uncouth figure stands out as a personality.

"Only a Countryman."

Philistines and insurgents delight in the spectacle of this magnificent iconoclast. John was the antithesis of the well-dressed, carefully-groomed, conventionalized and sophisticated city man, keen to observe the usages of "good form." We can scarcely imagine this friend of the rocks and sands, the dweller in caves, this eater of locusts and wild honey, this hermit of the wilderness, as moving in the polite society of his time. The urbane and polished dweller in the town had little in common with this rough fellow from the wilds.

Yet the anchorite with uncut hair and rude garb, drew the men from the cities out to the wilderness to hear him. "Only a country fellow!" a Jerusalem dandy might remark, as he looked contemptuously upon this unconventional preacher. Somehow, by an illogical process of public thinking, city folk consider the man from the country as a joke. "Countryman" is country a term of reproach in some circles, whose members have got most of their manhood from the tailor, the barber, the manicurist, the bootblack and the haberdasher. Certainly it is clear to anybody above the grade of a Broadway fop that a man is really no more of a man than he is when he goes in swimming. In all final tests, it is the naked worth of character that counts. The city man knows more about hotels and theatres and stores than his cousin from the country; but he knows less about mother earth and the primordial tasks of primitive humanity. When it comes to taking care of one's self amid the forces of nature, the countryman usually has the advantage; and even in the grand struggle for survival in the city, it is generally the country-bred man who carries off the best prizes.

Respect for humanity in the raw—humanity of the Garden of Eden, Robinson Crusoe sort—is taught by the example of John the Baptist. He owed nothing to Mrs. Grundy. He was not afraid of the dark, nor of the unknown ways and places. Single-handed, he could go back to the most elemental conditions, and live a great life and do a great work.

Where Great Lives Grow.

Anywhere is good soil for the growing of a great life, if the seed be vigorous; but the desert and lonely places produce an extraordinary proportion. Before a man can do his best with men he must live apart from men, in order to adjust this sense of perspective and relative values. All boys are to be pitied who are denied a youth spent in the country, but especially those who are marked for a great work. Jesus and John were blessed with an out-of-doors boyhood, close to life in its most essential element and natural forms.

The great ravine at the bottom of which runs the Brook Cherith, and along which Elijah had his cave, debouches upon the Jericho plain, which is in the wonderful Jordan valley—the most extraordinary depression on the face of the globe. Three hundred feet below sea level, it lies, in tropical fertility. Somewhere between the Dead Sea and the Lake of Galilee, along the Jordan, John the Baptist lived. Probably he ranged over the whole region. It is even possible that the very cave which once sheltered Elijah also sheltered him.

A Nazarite, whose hair had never been cut, and who had never tasted the juice of the grape, the austere isolation of an anchorite's life was congenial to him. We know that he eschewed the fine, flowing raiment which the oriental likes, and wore a coarse, camel's hair mantle. Instead of the elaborate, bright-colored girdle commonly worn, a leather thong held his garment about him. For food he ravaged the stores of the wild bees, and made meat of dried locusts. Like his great prophetic predecessor, he was a hairy, vigorous out-of-doors person, careless of the ways of courts and fearless of the face of man.

Remote from courts, corruption, crime,
In that high shepherd land,
With God alone, his soul had grown to
stature bold and grand;
For many a wild, in many a land, and
many a peak sublime,
Can tell how solitude with God breeds
souls that conquer time.

—Taylor.

Something in the depths of every normal man's spirit answers to the call of such natures as John's. That is why the city dweller loves to go to the woods for a few weeks of camping, putting away the clothes and customs of urban society, and getting as near as he can to the life of the savage. Every age needs its John the Baptist to call men back to the great simplicities. If we lived closer to the life of earth, closer to the usages of the majority of the human race, we should be afflicted less with doubt, dyspepsia and nervous prostration.

A Voice of an Echo.

One voice may set many echoes ringing. Always voices are few and echoes are many. Let a man speak or write a new clear, brave word of truth and, sooner or later, the world will lend him its ears. An American philosopher has said that if any man will make a better article of any sort than men already possess, the world will make a path to his door. The wilderness was not too far for men to penetrate to hear this rude preacher by the Jordan. In our own day, we find earnest Christians making journeys of hundreds of miles to New York in order to hear Dr. Jowett.

A minister who had lately come to one of our American cities was invited to speak before a large gathering of laymen. He flattered his hearers and flattered the city to such a degree that men said to one another: "We cannot expect anything of that man for the city." It is seldom the men-pleaser who is the men-leader. John came with a burning message of repentance and a coming kingdom. He had no newfangled notions about sin being merely an error, or an inherited tendency, to be covered with rose water, like an unpleasant odor. He called for repentance, for a change of mind, for an immediate amending of conduct. The innate honesty of men's judgment will not permit them to accept any gospel which overlooks the fact of sin; for as they know themselves, and as they know life, they realize that sin is a present factor in human conditions.

The Preacher Who Was Not Afraid.

John was a forerunner of that splendid company of preachers, thousands of whom are with us today, who are not afraid to tell the truth. He dared to speak his own message. Eventually, he lost his head for his temerity; but he never lost his crown. The head that a Herodian sword sent to a dancing girl's platter still wore its coronet of fearless integrity. A legion of men since have been heartened in duty-doing, and in brave speaking by the example of John.

Probably, if John were preaching or writing now he might be called a slave of "the interests," because he told the common people their sins, and bade them be content with their wages. Likewise, he would be dubbed a "socialist" by the moneyed classes for his too-free criticism of the employers. In truth, he was neither, any more than are some of his successors. He simply served the truth, in loyalty to God and without fear of man.

The amazing arrogance and conceit of the person who expects a preacher's message to square with the hearer's prejudices and self-interest only shows how far such persons are from an understanding of the sacredness of truth and of the nature of the Christian ministry. The preacher who trims his utterances to suit any man's pleasure will never be fit company for John the Baptist.

The Great Idea.

Yesterday I talked with a distinguished newspaper editor, not a member of any church, and he dwelt upon the present evidences of a spiritual unrest and desire and anticipation which he says he has noticed as being abroad in the land. I cannot refrain from linking this man with John the Baptist. Both testify to the coming of a kingdom. That was the burden of John's plea—"A good time coming." He had a great conception of a kingdom wherein justice and truth and love should hold sway, for all men's welfare.

Any man who has studied the religious history of the race can scarcely fail to be struck with the idea of the present breadth of men's view of religion. Like John the Baptist they think in kingdom terms. A generation or two ago they thought in terms of sects and denominations. Now, the average church member has no patience with such narrow sectarianism.

At the present time, on the shore of the Sea of Galilee, in the dirty towns of Tiberias, there is a sect of Jews who look for the coming of the Messiah. Their idea is that he will spring from the waters of Galilee, choose his cabinet from the faithful of Tiberias, and then proceed to Safed, on yonder hill, and set up his kingdom. Equally narrow and exclusive are the views of some Christian holiness sects, like the Dowieites and the Sanfordites, who consider themselves peculiarly set apart from their fellows. In direct contradistinction from this, John and Jesus proclaimed a kingdom, a universal kingdom, a comprehensive kingdom, whose glory should be the entrance of the nations into it. Today, as the Men and Religion campaign is showing, the kingdom idea is the one that commands men's allegiance.

Standing for the Best.

John was a testifier. He bore witness to the best he knew—and that was The Best. That is a man's job, and the surest, directest way of bringing in the kingdom. Why do books sell? Because one person commends them to another. Mrs. Jones praises the fireless cooker to Mrs. Smith and she to Mrs. Brown, and, lo, in a jiffy, fireless cookers are all over the village.

Carry that idea into religion. Say a good word for the true man in office who does his work well; and before you know it his vogue will be so great that all the machinations of the politicians cannot budge it. You like your newspaper's editorials? Say so to the editor, and to your neighbor. Are the paper's articles on religion good? Tell the editor, and the other folks in the church. Are you pleased with a good law, or afraid a bad one is impending? Say so to the man who represents you in the law-making body. Get into the procession that follows in the train of John the testifier. The power to bear witness for the highest one knows is a divine right of man. It was the business of the Baptist; it is the duty of the day.

A Famine in Turtles.

New York Sun.

Papers submited to Supreme Court Justice Lehman indicate that there is a famine in green turtles in New York, which will continue until the courts determine whether the sailing masters of vessels running between New York and South Atlantic ports may be prosecuted here for cruelty to animals.

Teddy R.

When Teddy R. is thinking,
As he hunts through woods and bogs,
His think machinery, works, because,
He oils the wheels, and cogs.

His drivers never slip, nor slide,
The whole machine is prime,
His hand is on the lever,
And she's going, all the time.

When Teddy R. is speaking,
Everybody hears a noise,
There's something stirring in the air,
A sort of, hurrah boys!

It wakes the U. S. batteries,
And echoes 'round the world,
And starts a waving in the breeze,
Old glory that's unfurled.

When Teddy R. is doing,
You may know there's something done,
He isn't monkeying around,
Or bluffing just for fun.

The G. O. P. and all the rest
Of our po-litic friends
Will stand aside, he'll run the train
The middle, and both ends.

A wonderful construction,
Is this Teddy R., you bet,
That started running, years ago,
And hasn't let up yet.

And it doesn't seem to matter
Whether politics, or bear,
The game is his, he's made to fit
The presidential chair.

Max A. Nichols, Bellevue, O.

Varieties

Zurich has a midnight curfew for automobiles.

Many shoes sold abroad as "American made" are not such in any particular.

The French army will purchase no fewer than 350 aeroplanes during 1912.

Patent medicines yield over £300,000 to the British exchequer per annum in duty.

Figs are fed to horses in Turkey, dates are given them in Arabia and currants in Egypt.

Paper 175 inches wide, for newspaper use, is made at the rate of 600 feet a minute.

The metropolitan water board of London supplies more than 250,000,000 gallons of water.

Of the 24,302 world's postage stamps, the British empire has issued over seven thousand.

Gas furnaces alone are now used at the royal mint for the melting down of precious metal.

Last year over six thousand tons of beef were disposed of in the London central markets.

Peking, the only capital in the world without a street car system, soon is to have an electric line.

There was a striking falling off of the natural increase of the population of England and Wales last year.

Paris bakers have formed a syndicate to maintain a laboratory in which all their flour is scientifically tested.

In China stags are raised for their horns, which are cut when soft and used in the manufacture of medicine.

Because it has more phosphoric acid in easily digested shape than any other fruit, the apple is one of the best brain foods.

Berlin employs more than one hundred storage battery driven electrical machines literally to scrub its well kept streets.

All of Berlin's sewage is pumped out of the city to disposal farms which have a total area of about forty thousand acres.

As a possible substitute for cotton, German textile experts are experimenting with the fiber of the Asiatic silk cotton tree.

Under the direction of an expert from the United States the Australian state of Victoria has spent $33,500,000 for irrigation.

There are 900,000 Londoners who are living two or more in a room, while there are 26,000 who are crowded six into a room.

In some parts of Mexico the natives hang the nests of large spiders in their homes to trap flies and other small insects.

Immigrants to Canada last year were divided as follows: United Kingdom, 123,013; United States, 121,451; Europeans, 61,620.

Nearly two-thirds of the beans grown in the United States each year come from farms in Michigan, New York and California.

Placing a pail of cold water in a room and renewing it every few hours will lessen or entirely absorb the odor of fresh paints.

The skeleton of a man who had been buried at least four thousand years ago recently was discovered by archaeologists in England.

The Australian federal ministry has asked parliament to provide for the construction of a transcontinental, standard gauge railway.

The manufacture of specially light and resilient tires for aeroplane wheels has become an important feature of the tire making industry.

Women, according to the law of average, live longer than men; their alloted span of life is 41.85 years, as against 39.91 of the opposite sex.

A hand-operated tunneling machine for laying sewer pipes without the labor of digging trenches has been invented by a Texas plumber.

In Hamburg the nature of the soil is such that no very tall buildings can be erected, and there are few that have as many as ten floors.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, who has an enormous library, is selling it because many of the books are said to be not altogether proper.

Italian engineers plan to bore another tunnel through Mont Cenis, thirteen miles long, to shorten the railroad into France by about twelve miles.

Dr. J. H. Smith is said to have invented a photographic printing paper capable of reproducing in natural colors from suitable negatives.

The world's largest dry-dock has been completed at Belfast, Ireland. It is 886 feet long and 100 feet wide. All told, it was eight years in building.

Desertions in the United States army in 1911 amounted to only 2.88 per cent—a lower rate than in any other year for ninety years, except in 1898.

A storage battery illuminated electric sign has been invented to be worn on the arm of a person selling refreshments in theatres or other public places.

There are no blizzards in the Yukon valley in winter, and there is little wind. Snow about two feet deep covers everything from early October till spring.

Carodoc Roberts, on whom Oxford recently conferred the degree of doctor of music, for an oratorio, worked at a carpenter's bench only a few years ago.

In 1909 the telegraph and telephone companies, together with similar concerns that use electric wires in this country, expended over $7,000,000 in the purchase of poles.

It is suggested that the bustard, a kind of bird in China, be domesticated in America. It weighs from fourteen to eighteen pounds and the flesh is well flavored.

A locomotive with ten cars must travel five miles before it can attain a speed of a mile a minute. But at this speed it can be halted by air-brakes in seven hundred feet.

Recent British census returns say that the Irish linen industry employs 935,000 spindles and 36,000 power looms. England has only 50,000 spindles; Scotland has 160,000.

In a test in an Indiana factory a pulley made of a cast iron hub and spokes and a laminated wood rim was made to withstand a speed exceeding 5 1-2 miles a minute, rim travel.

Aspen wood is used almost exclusively in the manufacture of matches in Sweden, as it easily cut and porous enough to be easily impregnated with sulphur or paraffin.

A German chemist claims to have melted metals in a vacuum by focusing the sun's rays upon them without necessitating the use of a container of high heat resisting properties.

Edwards "REO" Steel Shingles
"Tightcote" Galvanized

No other steel shingles in the world are Edwards "Tightcote" Galvanized. It is our own special process and it makes Edwards "REO" Steel Shingles wear as long as the building.

Each and every Edwards "REO" Steel Shingle is dipped in molten zinc after the shingle is made. Each of the four edges is as heavily galvanized as the two sides.

Even a microscopic point of Edwards "REO" Steel Shingle is exposed to the weather. They are rust-proof and acid-proof. They last three times as long as shingles cut out after the galvanizing has been done, and thus leaving raw edges open to rain and snow.

The Edwards Interlocking "REO" Steel Shingles are Bessemer Steel in sheets 5 to 12 inches wide. Either painted or galvanized. Anyone can do it. Can be applied to wood shingles or on sheathing 12 inches apart. Weather-proof and fire-proof. Covered with Edwards Interlocking Steel Shingles is destroyed by lightning.

This guaranty is backed by our $10,000 Ironclad Bond and stands forever.

We have a special cash money-making proposition for the man who writes for it, in each community. If any of your buildings need roofing, you are the man. Send dimensions of your building and we will quote you cost of an Edwards Roof, freight prepaid. Write for offer now.

Send for Free Roofing Catalog No. 275.

The Edwards Manufacturing Company, 225-275 Lock St., Cincinnati, Ohio
Largest Manufacturers of Steel Roofing Material in the World (62)

$29.50 Buys This Elegant Top Buggy.

WARRANTED FOR Five Years.

Retail Price $60.00. Buggies, Surreys, Spring Wagons, Farm Wagons. We have sent out our Jobbers, our Wholesalers and our Retailers and offer YOU their profit. Write today for our Free Catalog and Delivered Prices.

Mutual Carriage & Harness Mfg. Co.
Station 46 G East St. Louis, Ill.

Wise Women & discreet men use our remedies, toilet necessities, rubber goods and HELPS," illustrated Book 2c. Address Webster Specialty Co N 39 Chicago

SECRETS FOR WOMEN Send 2c stamp for catalog of RUBBER NECESSITIES, TOILET GOODS AND REMEDIES. FAIRBANK SUPPLY HOUSE, G 12 60 Wabash Ave., Chicago

Drunkards Saved Secretly

Use Golden Remedy, the Great Home Treatment for Drunkards.

Odorless and Tasteless—Any Lady Can Give It Secretly at Home in Tea, Coffee or Food.

Costs Nothing to Try

If you have a husband, son, brother, father or friend who is a victim of liquor, all you have to do is to send the Free Trial Coupon below; together with your name and address, on a slip of paper, and the sample will be sent to you in a plain wrapper so that no one will know what it contains. Send this, with your name and address to Dr. J. W. Haines Co., 2846 Glenn Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

Free Trial Coupon

This coupon will entitle the sender to an absolutely free trial of GOLDEN REMEDY; together with complete instructions and directions, if sent with name and address as instructed above. The package to be mailed in a plain wrapper and the sender of this coupon to be under no obligations whatever.

New Vitality for Men
USE THE FREE COUPON

Vitality gives you the manly courage to protect those depending upon you, as portrayed in the picture. No matter what thoughtless action or early indiscretion may have sapped your strength, Vitality restores it to you. It makes you over into a strong, vital, manly man, without an ache, pain or weakness. Vitality puts the real VIGOR OF YOUTH into your blood, no matter how nervous or debilitated you may be; it puts the sunshine of vigorous manhood into your life. I make you feel young and keep you feeling young, without the use of drugs, without the necessity of dieting, without one bit of change in your present mode of living, except, of course, dissipation must cease. Just lead a manly life and use my HEALTH BELT; everything else will come. My HEALTH BELT, worn at night, pours a great, soft stream of VITAL STRENGTH into your blood, nerves and organs during all the hours you sleep. In one night it takes the kink, pain or weakness out of your back; ere long friends will be saying, "How well you look," and you are answering: "Never felt better in my life." Your eyes will sparkle with health; you will have that "pulsating" influence to fascinate and control which comes to all full-blooded, strong, vital, manly men. Thousands upon thousands are now using my Health Belt all over the world. With special attachments it cures rheumatism, kidney, bladder, stomach disorders, etc.

Let Me Send You This Book Free

Here is my latest illustrated book, "Health in Nature," a fund of private information relating to Weaknesses of men. All men, young or old, can read every word of this little publication with great profit. Sent to you in plain, sealed envelope by mail. The book is not written with the idea of compelling you to use my Health Belt. It is meant merely as a guide for men, and while my Belt is fully described, there is absolutely no obligation on your part to purchase. I simply want you to read this book that you may know certain truths about all weaknesses which have never been printed before. Vitality is the greatest thing in the world, and I can supply you with it. Please fill in the coupon for the free book.

T. B. SANDEN CO., 1151 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Dear Sirs—Please forward me your Book, as advertised, free.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

MEXICAN TROOPS BARRED FROM U. S.

Knox Gives Notice Madero Cannot Send Army Through Texas.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Diplomatic complications have arisen between Texas and the United States government on the one hand and the Mexican government on the other, which temporarily, at least, will not allow Mexico to move any troops over American territory in connection with her revolutionary disturbances.

Secretary of State Knox made further inquiry from Mexico through the American embassy at Mexico City, asking the specific purpose of the military expedition for which permission is sought to travel from Eagle Pass, Tex., to El Paso, Tex., in order that points in northern Mexico may be reached to which the rebels have cut internal railroad communication.

Governor Objects.

Gov. Colquitt, of Texas, pointed out to the state department in his message that residents of El Paso were apprehensive that rebels at Juarez, Mexico, might resist the entry of Mexican troops from American territory and precipitate a battle endangering American lives and property.

Secretary Knox assured Gov. Colquitt that no permission would be granted until the matter had been carefully studied, and indications are that it will be adjusted in a leisurely diplomatic manner.

Expedition Fails to Start.

Advices reached here that no troops had started on the proposed expedition and that none would do so until the question had been decided.

The state department practically had completed arrangements for the expedition, instructing the treasury department to notify its customs officers and the war department its border patrol, that the troops might be expected in a few days. The orders were similar to those issued last year in connection with the safeguarding of the irrigation projects of Americans in Lower California, but it was pointed out by state department officials that in the latter case a specific purpose was mentioned and understood.

In connection with the proposed expedition to Juarez, the state department heard that Mexico intended not alone to replenish the garrison opposite El Paso, Tex., but to pour a host of troops into northern Chihuahua for a general military movement there. It was indicated that while the rebels might not object to a re-garrisoning of Juarez, thus avoiding foreign complications, they might offer armed resistance to a movement aimed generally at the trouble zone.

HERRICK NAMED AMBASSADOR

Washington, Feb. 7.—The nomination of former Governor Myron T. Herrick, of Ohio, to be ambassador to France, was sent by President Taft to the senate today. He will succeed Robert Bacon.

CRUISER GOING TO CHINA

West Virginia Gets Orders to Coal Up.

Honolulu, Feb. 10.—The cruiser West Virginia is coaling for reported departure early today.

It is rumored that China is her destination. Rear Admiral Chauncey Thomas says his orders are to hold the fleet in readiness.

The cruisers are scheduled to go on a maneuver trip Monday.

HIGH HOTEL FOR NEGROES

Louisville Builds Eight-Story Hotel for Their Patronage.

Louisville, Feb. 10.—This city is to have an eight-story hotel for negroes exclusively. It will contain 300 rooms and will cost about $120,000.

Stomach Troubles Vanish Like Magic

FREE to Every Man or Woman

Would you like to eat all you want to, and what you want to without having distress in your stomach?

Would you like to say farewell to Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Distress after Eating, Nervousness, Catarrh of the Stomach, Heart Fluttering, Sick Headache and Constipation?

Then send us 10 cents to cover cost of packing and we will mail you absolutely free one of these wonderful Stomach Drafts. They relieve the bowels, remove soreness, strengthen the nerves and muscles of the stomach, and soon make you feel like a new man or woman. Suffer no longer but write today enclosing 10 cents for postage, etc., and get one of Dr. Young's Peptopads that are celebrated because they have cured where medicines alone failed. Write Dr. G. C. Young Co., 731 Patriot Bldg., Jackson, Mich.

'Fonso's Growing a Set Like Pa Wore

Madrid, Feb. 9.—King Alfonso has started to grow side whiskers like his father wore.

At present the whiskers are not very long, but they are quite noticeable. The picture shows what he will look like if the facial adornment ever reaches the extensive growth that marked King Alfonso XII.

DO YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY?

A reservation of fertile valley land is now open in Mexico. Homesteads Free. Only requirement is to have five acres planted within five years. An authorized Improvement Co. will plant the bananas and market them on shares. Your share should bring $200 per acre annually. Apply immediately. Address the Rio Tonton Land Co., Block 414, Greensburg, Pa. They are distributors for the U. S. The land lies between the river and railroad. Climate fine, eternal spring, never hot—never cold. Abundant rainfall. Three crops a year. You need not go to Mexico.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS FEWER

Statistics for 1911 Show They Are Diminishing.

Philadelphia, Feb. 7.—Newspaper census figures for 1911, compiled by the American Newspaper Annual and Directory, published here today, indicate that multiplication of daily newspapers in the United States has come to a halt. A year ago the number was 2,472; the 1912 Annual lists 13 less, showing that the trend is now in the downward direction. According to this authority, greater mortality than birthrate is explained by suspension or consolidation of newspapers in crowded and unproductive fields. New England has lost four dailies, New York four, middle west states nine, and the western states have 13 less than a year ago. Gains have been heaviest in the southern states, while the middle Atlantic section has an increase of 3.

Weekly and semi-weekly newspapers also seem to have reached their limit in numbers. The 1912 Annual names and describes 16,229 weeklies, 40 less than in 1911, and 605 semi-weeklies, as compared with 617 in 1911.

Aeronautics, moving pictures and Esperanto are responsible for new lists of publications devoted to these subjects. There are over 200 of these lists in the book just from the press. Religious publications number 865, agricultural journals total 463, and there are no less than 129 separate divisions of class and trade periodicals. Exponents of more than 40 secret society orders are catalogued. Foreign language papers printed in 34 different forms of speech are described in a classification of their own.

HATS WON'T BE SO LARGE

They Won't Be Expensive, Either, Says Dictator.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—The National Association of Retail Milliners, in convention here yesterday, decided the proper thing in hats this spring should be:

Small, or medium in size; a riot of colors, with plenty of plain red; novelties in Turkish designs; anything, rather than large hats, for fashionable women.

"Styles this season are to be less expensive and more simple, but startling in coloring," says Mrs. Marie Harris, president of the association.

ASTHMA CURED TO STAY CURED

No relapse. No return of choking spells or other asthmatic symptoms. Whettel system of treatment approved by best U. S. medical authorities as the only system known to permanently cure the disease. FREE TEST TREATMENT including medicines, prepared for any one giving a full description of the case and sending names of 2 asthmatic sufferers. Address FRANK WHETZEL, M. D. Dept. 8, American Express Building, Chicago.

MEN NO CURE—NO PAY

If You Suffer Poison, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Sores, Skin Diseases, Chronic Disorders, Nervous Debility, Losses, Hydrocele, Phimosis, Rupture, Piles or Fistula, LET US CURE YOU. If you are on the down-grade, and lack the Energy, Vim, Vigor, and Snap that goes to make a Manly Man and life worth the living, call or write for Special Course of Medicine—not a "cure-all" nostrum, but several different medicines—as many as we find advisable—prescribed to meet the complications and special needs of your individual case. After a fair trial should the treatment fail to meet all expectations, it costs you nothing.

Reasonable fee when CURED AND SATISFIED. Write us in plain words you only pay our small notes. With Stricture, Varicocele, Blood

CERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, 844 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

$3.50 Recipe Free, For Weak Men

Send Name and Address Today ---You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous.

I have in my possession a prescription for nervous debility, lack of vigor, weakened manhood, failing memory and lame back, brought on by excesses, unnatural drains, or the follies of youth, that has cured so many worn and nervous men right in their own homes—without any additional help or medicine—that I think every man who wishes to regain his manly power and virility, quickly and quietly, should have a copy. So I have determined to send a copy of the prescription free of charge, in a plain, ordinary sealed envelope to any man who will write me for it.

This prescription comes from a physician who has made a special study of men and I am convinced it is the surest-acting combination for the cure of deficient manhood and vigor failure ever put together.

I think I owe it to my fellow men to send them a copy in confidence so that any man anywhere who is weak and discouraged with repeated failures may stop drugging himself with harmful patent medicines, secure what I believe is the quickest-acting restorative, upbuilding, SPOT-TOUCHING remedy ever devised, and so cure himself at home quietly and quickly. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 3038 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send you a copy of this splendid recipe in a plain ordinary envelope free of charge. A great many doctors would charge $5.00 to $5.00 for merely writing out a prescription like this, but I send it entirely free.

This Home Recipe Cures Weak Men

Men Weakened and Discouraged by Effects of Early Errors and Excesses Send Name and Address For This FREE RECIPE.

I want this message to reach every man who is discouraged and disheartened by repeated failures; the result of early indiscretions, past excesses, carelessness, disease and neglect and let him know that I have a recipe that reaches the seat of the trouble and sets it bubbling with new life. And I want him to know that I will send this effective and invigorating prescription free to him, without cost, charge or obligation, in a common, every-day plain sealed envelope, so he can receive and use it privately at home and thus banish all his troubles. All he has to do is to send his name and address to me—Dr. Franklin Roberts, No. 138 Butler Building, Marshall, Michigan.

I Guarantee to Cure ECZEMA TO STAY CURED!

It is also called

SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, TETTER, ITCH, WEEPING SKIN, MILK CRUST, PRURITUS—these are different names, but all mean one thing—ECZEMA.

DR. J. E. CANNADAY THE DOCTOR WHO TREATS NOTHING BUT ECZEMA.

I prove every word that I have said—I give to every sufferer

A FREE TRIAL

just to show you that you need my treatment. It is yours for the asking. If you have been to other Doctors, if you have taken patent medicines, and used lotions and salves till you are disgusted, write to me—I will send you ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE, A TRIAL TREATMENT. There are no strings to this statement. There is not one cent to pay—not a penny expected. I know what my trial treatment will do; I know that it will convince you more than anything else on earth that you need my treatment.

Don't Miss this Chance for a Cure

if you are SUFFERING FROM ECZEMA you can only be cured one way—REMOVE THE CAUSE. What is the cause? ACID IN THE BLOOD. How do you remove it? By cleansing the blood of the ACID.

My treatment is soothing—relieves the dreadful itching at once and cures the disease quickly. You don't have to take treatment for months and months. ONLY ONE CASE IN TEN needs the second treatment—ONE IN FIFTY needs the third—think of that!

What Eczema Is

Eczema is a disease of the blood and affects all parts of the body—the face, lips, ears, hands, feet, genital organ, etc.

SYMPTOMS.—Yellowish red eruption; the pimples or patches may swell and the itching is so great the person will scratch the top off, then they bleed and dark scales form; there is an oozing of matter. In some the skin cracks and bleeds. Itching is terrible; a person suffering will scratch till they bleed. Scales form on parts of the body, where the clothing comes in contact.

Ten Years Guarantee

I positively Guarantee that every case cured by me will stay cured 10 years! It must be good or it could not be sold this way.

Strong as Rock of Gibraltar

I am a graduate from two leading medical schools. I am the holder of a GOLD MEDAL taken in Competitive Examination. Does this not show that I am fully qualified? I will send you my book, showing endorsements of business men of all classes. Also testimonials and pictures from cured patients everywhere. Some of them may be YOUR NEIGHBORS.

MY BOOK

Is the most complete book ever sent out. I explain every form of the disease plainly and fully. I show pictures of many severe cases, which are extremely interesting. I send you names of thousands who have been cured and are grateful.

DR. J. E. CANNADAY
267 Park Square, Sedalia, Mo.

Reliable Beyond Question

This is a statement from the bank of my home town, where I've done business for years.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY
CAPITAL STOCK $100,000 SURPLUS AND PROFITS $48,000
SEDALIA, MO.

Sedalia, Mo., Jan. 1-1910.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Dr. Cannaday, of our city is a physician, making a specialty of eczema.

We have handled his business exclusively for the past nine eighty four days. His patients deposit their money with us, in their own name, to be paid to the doctor, if his treatment is satisfactory. If we remember correctly, we have been called upon by only FOUR of his patients for their money, and it seemed then, that the fault was more with the Express Companies than with the treatment failing.

Considering the number of cases he treats, we regard his success as remarkable. We consider him perfectly reliable, and assure those placing their money with us a fair, square, business deal.

Yours truly

FREE OFFER—CUT HERE

Dr. J. E. Cannaday
267 Park Square
Sedalia - - Mo.

Please send without cost to me prepaid, Free Trial Treatment, also copy of your Free Book.

Name.....

Address.....

Treatment and literature sent in plain wrapper.

'HANDS OFF CHINA!' SAYS UNCLE SAM

Serves Notice on Nations That Open Door Policy Will Be Insisted Upon.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Secretary Knox's note to Count Von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, just made public, is taken to be the preliminary of an expected exchange of notes between the United States, Germany, Great Britain, France, Japan and Russia, which would be of immense importance in placing all those powers on record for concerted action and common understanding in the protection of the integrity of China.

While the note is addressed to the German ambassador, copies have been sent to all the other powers named.

Warning to Powers.

The Knox note is a warning of hands off to all the powers that seek special aggrandizement in China. It is a declaration intended to prevent secret loans of vast sums of money to either political party in China which would give a practical lien upon the new government.

The United States has formally declared there shall be equality of opportunity even in the matter of loans and that it is the duty of every government so to inform the various syndicates which may be trying secretly to obtain a preponderating influence in the affairs of the coming republic.

It is regarded as significant that Germany and the United States are working together for this reassertion of the open door and that it was these two which first saw the necessity for forcing the other nations of the concert to adopt the policy which Secretary Knox now proclaims.

Sees Real Danger for China.

A high state department official said yesterday that while the John Hay open door note and its principles were clearly involved as the basis of the present dramatic move by the United States, the Hay note was merely a generality and that Knox is dealing with a concrete form of danger to the peace of China.

The ambassadors of all the nations which have undertaken to send troops into China were handed a copy of the note which the secretary of state sent to the German ambassador, with the understanding that they should be published in the European papers tomorrow.

It is certain, from the intimate relation of Germany to the proposition of this government, that Germany and the United States have demanded an adhesion to the important phase of the Knox note. In brief, what Germany and the United States mean is that there shall be no preponderating sphere of influence, financial or otherwise, established by any of the nations hovering about the Chinese empire, and that its integrity as a nation shall be again subscribed to by the powers.

The effect of the Knox note will be to uncover whatever schemes the contiguous nations, Russia and Japan, have toward acquiring financial liens over and consequent extraordinary concessions from the republic which is soon to be proclaimed.

WILSON ANSWERS HARMON

Declares Initiative and Referendum Is Safeguard of People.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—Governor Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, in opening an Illinois campaign, in a speech today before the Iroquois club, made direct reply to the attitude of Governor Harmon, of Ohio, upon the initiative and referendum. He took the opposite view of the value of these planks in the platform of progressives from that vowed by Governor Harmon last week.

"I believe in the initiative and referendum because they will give the people real representative government," said Governor Wilson. "They are state local questions and are designed to give the people the power in localities where special interests have obtained control of public affairs. I have never heard them suggested as a substitute for representative government. In fact, they will safeguard the people in preserving representative government whenever it is necessary."

I'll Rid You of Your Asthma

I Will Send You a Free Trial of My Treatment to Prove Its Wonderful Effects.

For years and years, thousands of sufferers have been following the beaten path in the treatment of Asthma—and they are still gasping and clutching for breath.

Quick Relief with My Treatment. Try It and Prove It.

The ordinary so-called "remedies" are but habitual failures. I have tried them all. Day and night for years I almost felt as if the hand of death was clutching at my throat, and that every breathless struggle would be my last.

I exhausted medical books in a vain search for a cure. At last I discovered my own treatment, used it, and if an angel had come and carried me suddenly aloft I could not have been more surprised at its results.

I ask no asthma sufferer to believe me. I am known only by my works. I want to prove to you that this treatment not only actually cures, but cures permanently. I do not ask a cent. All you have to do is to send me your name and address and I will send you a free trial treatment of my asthma remedy, as quick as the mail can bring it to you.

Send your letter to me, Dr. W. K. Walrath, Box 168, Adams, New York. Friends, I want to rescue you from those blood curdling, "smothered-alive" spasms forever. Will you let me prove I can do it? Not only asthma but hay fever and bronchitis disappear gloriously by the use of the treatment. Write me today.

To Women Who Dread Motherhood!

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent Free.

No women need any longer dread the pains of childbirth, or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at childbirth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, 27 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay but write today.

FISH PEDDLER GETS $200,000

Dumps His Cart Off Wharf When He Hears News.

Boston, Feb. 10.—Robert Smith, a Boston fish peddler, when a school boy in Dublin, Ireland, 30 years ago, committed Hamlet's soliloquy to memory and recited it for his uncle, who was so well pleased that he told the lad he would remember him in his will.

The uncle died a few days ago and advices just received by Smith indicate that he is heir to an estate valued at $200,000.

On receipt of the news Smith dumped his fish cart over the edge of the "T" wharf and announced that he would leave on the first train for San Francisco, whence he will take ship to Australia, where his sister resides. He will share his legacy with her.

JAPS TORTURE CHRISTIANS?

New York, Feb. 12.—Arthur J. Brown, president of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, will go to Washington tomorrow to present to President Taft charges recently received from missionaries in Korea that Japan is making efforts to stamp out Christianity there by torturing converts, closing mission schools, and interfering with the work of the American missionaries, of whom there are between 300 and 400 in Korea, mostly under the boards of foreign missions of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches.

Behavior of Frost.

Spectator.

Not so long ago we were told that the cause of plants being damaged in spring frosts was not so much the freezing of the plant cells as the rapid thawing of them in the sun's rays. Now there is a new theory; in spring there is no sugar in the plant's tissues. A plant can weather a winter because during cold it develops its starch into sugar, which resists frost, but when the warmer weather comes the sugar is converted into starch, which renders the plant defenseless. Ought we to keep our delicate plants colder than the spring temperatures then in order to save them?

Another doctrine, though it is not equally subversive of the beliefs of yesterday, explains what to some gardeners may hitherto have seemed difficult of explanation. When the sun goes down on an evening which will probably turn to frost, the earth and the grass and plants on it lose heat and become colder than the air; they consequently cover themselves with dew or hoar frost. But in turn "they cool the air next to them, and the cooled air in its turn trickles like water downhill to the valleys," So that the plants on the tops of the hills become surrounded by a new stratum of air which is comparatively warm, while the cooled air goes on trickling away from them. This cooled air, finding its way downhill, collects in hollows on the hillside and in the valley at the bottom; the coldest air always gravitates lowest. Consequently the plants on the top of the hill escape damage, while those in the hollows and in the valleys are frozen in icy pool of air.

You get then the seemingly contradictory conclusion that plants in an "exposed" situation are likely to be undamaged by frosts which will kill plants that lie in the "shelter" of the valley. That is no doubt a fact which the countryman or gardener who has had personal experience of frost in hilly country well appreciates, even though he may not be equally ready with the reason for it.

MAIL ORDER MARKET
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than twenty-one lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue

HELP WANTED.

500 MEN 20 to 40 years old, wanted at once for electric railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 500, care of Weekly Blade, Toledo, O.

FREE Illustrated Book tells about over 360,000 protected positions in U. S. service. More than 40,000 vacancies every year. There is a big chance here for you, sure and generous pay, lifetime employment. Easy to get. Just ask for booklet A1055. No obligation. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Railway mail clerks. Average $90 month. Rapid advancement. Every second week off duty with full pay. Short hours; no "layoffs." Work very interesting as you travel continually on free pass. Examinations everywhere, May 4th. Common education sufficient. 'Pull' unnecessary. Farmers stand excellent chance. Write for free sample questions and schedule showing examination places. Franklin Institute, Dept. T-32, Rochester, N. Y.

LOCAL Representative Wanted. Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, L 508 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Young man or lady to represent well known Chicago concern in your locality. $27.00 weekly. National Co., corner Rockwell and Wilcox ave., Chicago, Ills.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Hustling man in each locality. To join this Society. Sick, accident, death benefits. And introduce our Memberships. Spare time to start. $50 to $300 a month. Write for plans. Box DH-293, Covington, Ky.

WANTED—500 men for secret service. Big money for right men. 10c brings our proposition. Secret Service, Box 201, Martinsville, Va.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

LADIES, make supporters, $12 per hundred; no canvassing; material furnished; stamped envelope for particulars. Wabash Supply Co., Dept. W, 86, Chicago.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

GUARANTEED watch or gold plated bracelet free, to boys and girls for placing sample Packets Seeds with friends. Sample free. P. Peoples Co., B 40, York Haven, Pa.

NORTH CAROLINA FARM LANDS.

WANTED:—Men to become independent farmers in Eastern North Carolina—the "Nation's Garden Spot." Leads for large profits on small capital. Write for booklet. C. Van Leuven, 817 Southern Bldg., Wilmington, N. C.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

MRS. HOUSEWIFE: Would you like a productive forty-acre farm? Good climate and water. Or your own terms. Write W. W. Jones, Toledo, Ohio.

OKLAHOMA Farms for Sale cheap. Write for Litters describing same. Klink, Togo, Okla.

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOU can make money selling the Mail Box Supply Signal. Every farmer buys one. Act as our representative for your locality. Sample 15c silver. Write now. Supply Signal Co., Box 217, Perry, Mich.

EXCHANGE Post Cards. Entirely new plan. Full particulars and 10 fine post cards only 10c. S. A. C. Club, Box 1041, Warren, Pa.

FREE: A special Formula for making the 3 Day Tobacco Habit Cure Remedy free by mail, the world over. 3-Day Tobacco Habit Cure Co., Bourbon, Ind.

PERSONAL.

LADIES—When delayed or irregular use Triumph Pills, always dependable. "Relief" and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis.

MARRY—Best plan on earth, sent free; photos of every lady member. THE PILOT, Dept. 39, Marshall, Mich.

Marriage paper mailed free, reliable, best published. Eastern Agency, 69, Bridgeport, Conn.

MARRY—Matrimonial journal with many rich ladies and gentlemen, over 500 names and addresses complete, both sex, all mailed sealed for 25c. Dr. Hutchison, Dept. 39, Sedalia, Mo.

HEIRS—Thousands of families are wanted to claim fortunes. Many now living in poverty are rich and don't know it. Our index entitled "Next of Kin, Heirs at Law," contains authentic lists of unclaimed estates and heirs wanted and advertised for in America and abroad to claim fortunes. Also contains Chancery court of England and Ireland lists. Thousands of names in book. Your or your ancestors names may be among them. Send stamp at once for booklet TW. International Claim Agency, Pittsburg, Pa.

FOLLY CLUB—Unmarried persons, both ladies and gentlemen who wish to open a correspondence with opposite sex for matrimony or amusement are requested to answer this advertisement. All names and communications strictly private if desired. Address Folly Club, Rivesville, W. Va.

MARRY, Get a wife, names, addresses, over 500 pretty girl members who wish to marry, and your name also sent to them for 50c. Be first. Address The Companion Corresponding Club, Boaz, Ky.

Marry—Hundreds of wealthy members wishing to marry soon. Description free. Reliable Club, Mrs. Wrubel, Dept. 56, Box 26, Oakland, Cal.

FORTUNE TOLD:—Past and future, love, marriage, business and all affairs of life carefully treated. Send birthdate and 6c in stamps. Prof. Millet, Box 725, St. Johns, Newfoundland.

WANTED—More advertisers to know that TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE is a big business getter. Use its columns every issue and get big results. Advertising rates reasonable, circulation guaranteed. Address, Weekly Blade, Toledo, O.

A five-line advertisement, same size and style as the above, will cost only $3.00 for one insertion in the

Mail Order Market Column of

The Toledo Weekly Blade

You can place your proposition in a Quarter Million Homes, from Maine to California, and before over a Million Readers every week.

A new business can be started or you can buy, sell or trade by using the Mail Order Market of The Toledo Weekly Blade.

FILL OUT THE COUPON BELOW.

MAIL ORDER MARKET.

Figure 7 words to a line, each line costing 60c. Send cash with order. Address your letter to Toledo Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Gentlemen—I enclose copy of an advertisement to measure..... lines, which I desire you to insert in the MAIL ORDER MARKET. I am sending remittance of $..... to cover the cost of same.

Name .....

Street .....

City and State.....

$3,000,000 LAUNDRY JOB

Clerks Wash and Iron Bonds Soaked in Equitable Fire.

New York, Feb. 10.—The staff of the United States Life Insurance Co., has just completed a 10-days' job of washing and ironing which was probably without precedent in down-town New York.

"The wash," which they hung on lines strung across the vault of a big Wall Street bank and then ironed out carefully with electric irons, consisted of 3,000 pieces of paper representing more than $3,000,000.

The securities were salvaged from the sub-cellar vaults of the burned Equitable building a fortnight ago.

Thousands of gallons of water had filtered through them while they lay there and the papers were soaked almost to a pulp when removed from their resting place.

PARALYSIS Locomotor Ataxia, Conqueredat Last. Chase's Blood & Nerve Tablets does it. Write for Proof. Advice Free. Dr. CHASE, 224 North 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FREE TO THE RUPTURED

A New Home Cure That Anyone Can Use Without Operation, Pain, Danger or Loss of Time.

I have a new Method that cures rupture and I want you to use it at my expense. I am not trying to sell you a Truss, but offer you a cure that stays cured and ends all truss-wearing and danger of strangulation forever.

No matter whether you have a single, double or navel rupture or one following an operation, my Method is an absolute cure. No matter what your age nor how hard your work, my Method will certainly cure you. I especially want to send it free to those apparently hopeless cases where all forms of trusses, treatments and operations have failed. I want to show everyone at my own expense, that my Method will end all rupture suffering and truss-wearing for all time.

This means better health, increased physical ability and longer life. My free offer is too important to neglect a single day. Write now and begin your cure at once. Send no money. Simply mail coupon below. Do it to-day.

FREE COUPON
Mark location of Rupture on Diagram and mail to
DR. W. S. RICE
705 Main St., Adams, N. Y.
Age.....
Time Ruptured.....
Cause of Rupture.....

Name.....
Address.....

DROPSY TREATED. Give quick relief, usually remove swelling and short breath in a few days and entire relief in 15-45 days, trial treatment FREE. Dr. Greens Sons, Box A, Atlanta, Ga.

BED WETTING Completely ages. Box Penine, full directions FREE. MISSOURI REMEDY CO., Block 12 St. Louis, Mo.

LADIES $1000 Reward! I positively guarantee my Great Successful "MONTHLY" Remedy. Safely relieves some of the longest, most obstinate, abnormal cases in 3 to 5 days. No harm, pain or interference with work. MAIL $1.50. Double Strength $2.00. DR. W. D. SOUTHINGTON CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

PLANTEN'S C & C OR BLACK C & C CAPSULES REMEDY FOR MEN

TELLS ABOUT 50,000 BOOKS FREE BY MAIL WORTH $10 TO ANY MAN

THE HOME CURE OF MEN'S AILMENTS

Every afflicted man, suffering from any man disease, should write quick for his copy of this Wonderful Free Book. It tells in plain, strong, simple words how any man can privately cure himself at home, of such diseases as Blood Poison (Inherited or Acquired), Vital Weakness, Loss of Power, Nervous Debility, Indiscretions, Organic or Contagious Disease, the After-effects of Fast Living; Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Troubles. No matter how long you have suffered; how old or stubborn your case; how often you have failed to find relief or how discouraged and down-hearted you are—this book will be a revelation—it will give you new hope—a new lease on life. It is chock full of good, sound logic and advice—just the things you should know and follow. If you want your old-time health, strength and manhood restored, send RIGHT NOW for your copy of this Great Guide to Health—mailed FREE, postpaid in plain, sealed envelope.

DR. JOS. LISTER & CO. 903 Northwestern Bldg. Chicago, Ills., U. S. A.

The PEACE PAGE.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO:

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

WANTS SUGGESTIONS

To All Blade Readers—I think that the biggest thing that your page preaches is contentment with your environment and with your life. That is a big mission to have. This day is a beautiful, sunshiny Sabbath in Colorado, and I am feeling particularly cheerful. In the Peace Page I see so many letters from all parts of the United States and I find each writer perfectly content with the present place of residence. It is a good sign and that helps to give me the cheerful thoughts I have about people. I generally see letters in the various issues from West Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania. These states I am especially fond of, for nine years of my life have been spent between Wheeling and Huntington, West Virginia, as brakeman and conductor on the Ohio River road and also on the lines between Charleston, West Virginia, and Columbus, Ohio. Then later I went from Pittsburg, Pa., to Brownsville, Pa. The part of my life spent in those states was considerably touched with the western fever. I finally made up my mind and the first day of March, 1910, I purchased transportation from Parkersburg, West Virginia, to Colorado, where I have remained until now. Having had the misfortune to lose my wife in the fall of 1910, a daughter and son remained to comfort me. Then on last Christmas day my daughter married and went away to a home of her own. The household duties have fallen upon my son and myself, and as we are neither one of us very much interested in cooking and dishwashing, sweeping and scrubbing, my son and I make many mistakes. Any suggestions by the Peace Page will be gladly accepted. With best wishes—E. J. S., Colorado.

THE MOTHERS OF YESTERDAY

Dear Ones of the Cozy Corner—when I read the letter from L. M. G., West Virginia, in the last Blade, I agreed with him about the sweetness of the old fireplace-baked bread and the old-fashioned raised corn-bread. I used to make it and still do, in fact. I am not 52 years old yet, but I can say what not many of my age can, and that is that I have cooked and baked in a fireplace. I was born and raised in Michigan, but my parents moved to Ohio, and in a house in which we lived for one winter we had a fireplace in one part. The kitchen was so cold that during the worst of the winter we lived in one room and cooked our meals in the fireplace. I can remember how tired my mother would look when washing or baking by this old fireplace in warmer weather. She bought a cook stove while my father was in the army and it was quite a relief to her. I can remember what hard times she had to get her work done. She did her own spinning and knitting for the five children. And her house was always tidy and neat. I often wonder if any of us today could do the work that the mothers of yesterday did both in the house and out in the fields with their husbands. I wish we could have a whole page for the Cozy Corner, for I do enjoy the letters so much. I so like to receive and write letters, and my husband says he thinks that is my hobby.—One from Saginaw county, Michigan.

A SPLENDID COURAGE

Dear Cozy Corner—I've got an idea, a real one, and I want some attentive ears turned in my direction while I explain to you all about it. I have had, during all my life, much sickness. At first it was just a hint of trouble that started me on a depressed sort of way where I couldn't do anything but worry. That brought me dreadful, sleepless nights. And then came the real sickness and with it such despondency that it didn't seem worth while living. And then I got to wondering if I couldn't make the sleepless hours not quite so black and lonely, and if I couldn't find something pretty in nearly everything in the world. It was about this time that in reading a book I discovered that the French people called the blues "black butterflies." And somehow, you will be surprised to see how really much of the gloom goes out of the idea when you say black butterflies instead of the blues. Someone heard my fad and they told me that instead of saying that they couldn't sleep some people said they had had "white nights." It struck me as being rather pretty, and so I said that. One thing led to another. I got where I would lie and make believe I heard the whole world sleeping when I couldn't. It used to seem to me that I really could hear all the breathing in the world, lying there quietly myself. And I made milestones for myself so that the night wouldn't be all a long black blank. Oh, it isn't easy, I know that. I shed some tears while I was doing it. I've never gotten very well, and there is very little hope that I will, but I have learned my lesson, and now I just set my teeth and look for the pretty side of everything. We might jut as well make the best of life. We've got to live it.—C. E. S., Vermont.

AN ADVOCATE OF SCHOOL

This is such a bad day, with the wind so cold and the snow blowing in at every little crack and crevice and even at the keyhole, that I thought it was just the day for a visit with the Cozy Corner friends. Sit down, please, and give me the floor for a few moments. Even if this is my first visit I shall only say about myself in the way of description that I am 30 years old and a mother of three children, one of whom is dead. The other two are aged 12 and 9, respectively. I love to read how to care for the children as my hope is to raise them right and give them a good education, both in books and music. I can't quite agree with some of the letters I have seen in regard to playing school by children. It may be all right and it may teach them a great deal, but I would rather a child should start to school in the kindergarten at 5 and work up through the primary grades than have them play school with their companions and mates, even if the mother herself should teach them. In school they learn things that are of use to them in after years. The things that we learn when we are in school are the easiest to remember. I can see in memory yet sentences on the blackboard written by a dear old teacher who may see this and wonder who wrote it: "It takes a whole life to build up a good character and it can be torn down in an hour," and "When everything seems to go wrong just think that everything turns out for the best." That is a good motto to carry with us and the other is a good thing for us to remember when we find that life gets a little hard for us.—A Friend, Ohio.

An Indoor Sport

"One of my favorite indoor sports," said Don Marquis, author of Danny's Own Story, recently, "is cooking. There are lots of men who can write better than I can; but I claim to be as good a cook as Shakespeare was—disprove it if you can. I can roast a turkey or a chicken that would make your mouth water; my buckwheat cakes are dreams, and not long ago I designed and executed a deep-dish apple pie that moved my wife to tears—she said it was better than her father used to make. I never use a book or written score of any sort when I cook; it is all entirely improvisation, and this adds to it that flavor of the unexpected which is the chief charm of all real sport."

Our Correspondents

"Will H. L. M. of Alabama please give me a description of Alabama lands, prices and crops? I will be very grateful for the information," writes W. H. C. of Virginia.

"I see that a few subscribers are boasting about the length of time they have taken The Blade. Now I commenced taking the paper in April, 1864, and have been taking it since then, steadily. I am 62 years old, so you can readily see I started young, but I am a sticker, just the same," writes Mr. George Field, of Indiana. That is a great record. We ought to organize an order of long-time readers of The Blade.

Make it your motto to "play fair" with people, R. J. of Illinois, for that is the way to make friends. Back in the childish days we always wanted for our friends the people whose friendships we could be sure of. After all, we are just children, grown up, and we still want the friends that accept us without criticism and without distrust. Friendship is a wonderful thing, and comes from the best there is in human nature. It is for that reason that we must make friends, and when once we have made them, refrain from criticisms on the old gowns they wear or the debts they do not pay. If they are not worthy of being friends, then we should cease to be with them. But as long as we continue to be their friends, even a thought that is critical is a disloyalty to them. You will find your lot much easier if you will try to accept your friends without question and without criticism.

A little shut-in girl, who has not been able to get out in all her life, would like to get a shower of post cards from the readers of The Blade. Can't we all do something to make the brave, lonesome little girl a bit happier? Can't we help to lift the burden she has carried so quietly and without complaint for these years that have been so rich and full for us? Her address is Miss Mollie A. Stacy, Stacy, Buchanan county, Virginia.

A reader would like directions for finishing plain, unvarnished maple so as to imitate weathered oak as nearly as possible. If that is not practical he would like advice as to the best finish, and directions for applying.

1812---CHARLES DICKENS---1912

By William M. Park.

On Wednesday, February 7, 1912, was the hundredth anniversary of the birth of the world's greatest novelist, Charles Dickens. Although laid away with honors in Westminster Abbey these 40 years, it may yet be said that Dickens is not dead. For he cannot be dead whose spirit still is vital and powerful.

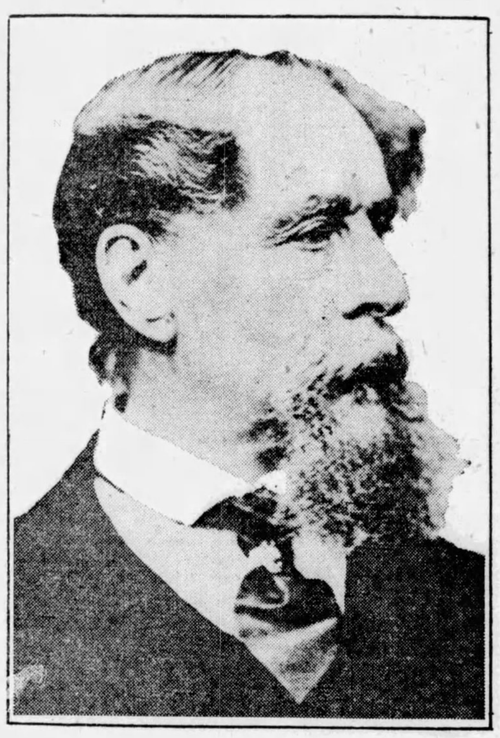
But Dickens will die; death will come to his name and oblivion to his fame when the people for whom he wrote, the people whose lot his writing changed, shall have passed away in the new order of things in England. And as in England, so in America, for we are all more or less English at heart, those of us who are not German, or Hungarian. For Dickens wrote of types.

More truly, he created types, and those types stand as mirrors wherein all the world of middle class obscurity looked and saw its own reflection. And while those mirror-types are still brilliantly effective in their portrayal and reflection of personality, they must fade in usefulness as their source of power recedes in time. For the type is disappearing and the mirror is cracking in many places. The middle class and the lower class, which in Dickens' time were of but slight power and influence in England, have since Dickens' day (mayhap because there was a Dickens day) arisen to real eminence and actual control. There has been an actual revolution in England although bloodless and silent. And Dickens played his part in it. As surely as his portrayal of the horrors and absurdities of imprisonment for debt led to the abolishment of that relic of medievalism, and as certainly as his expose of the evils of private schools caused the improvement of those strictly English institutions so on through all of England's political, economic and social life pen of Dickens has wrought a revelation, and novelist's pen has proven more adequate to the civil situation than the sword of the soldier.

But as yet his characters live and, in spite of caricature, they will survive in literature if not in life for generations yet to come. Everybody knows "Micawber," and all abhor "Uriah Heep." "Pecksniff" we have always with us, and "Little Emily" is a living reality in a thousand cities.

Poor in youth, Dickens, with all his art and indefatigable labor, never rose to wealth. He could not bargain with publishers and was overreached. He died still dodging the bill collector. He left to his posterity a name and a fame that resounded through a world to which his empty purse should prove a sepulchral reproach, a prick in the conscience of the millions whom he sought to interest, elevate and entertain.

Today his grandchildren feel poverty's sting, and on his hundredth anniversary, at least one of them was laboring as a domestic servant — a member of that great class for whom he wrote and for whose elevation all his art was spent.



POETS' CORNER

PHANTOM FOOTSTEPS

Author Unknown.

Phantom footsteps just behind her
Softly patter on the green,
Back she glances; tears may blind her
But no little one is seen.
Blanched as by an ill appalling
Home in terror hastens she,
While a baby voice is calling
"Mamma, Mamma, wait for me."

CHORUS—
Phantom footsteps, hear them falling
Now whereever she may be,
While a baby voice is calling
"Mamma, Mamma, wait for me."

Sobbing still but never lagging,
Soon she enters at the gate,
And before her on the flagging
Sees the symbols of her fate,
Tiny footsteps plainly speaking
Of the salt and foaming sea.
Hark' was that the doorhinge creaking
"Mamma, Mamma, wait for me."

Half the night is spent in weeping
Ere she can forget her cares,
Is there not an infant creeping
Slowly, slowly up the stairs?
Venturing thither in her yearning
Only shadows can she see,
But she hears the cry while turning
"Mamma, Mamma, wait for me."

WHERE THE FLAG IS FULL OF STARS

Henry Van Dyke.

'Tis fine to see the Old World, and travel up and down
Among the famous palaces and cities of renown,
To admire the crumbly castles and the statues of the kings
But now I think I've had enough of antiquated things.

REFRAIN—
So its home again and home again, America for me'
My heart is turning home again, and there I long to be,
In the land of youth and freedom, beyond the ocean bars,
Where the air is full of sunlight and the flag is full of stars.

Oh, London is a man's town, there's power in the air;
And Paris is a woman's town, with flowers in her hair;
And its sweet to dream in Venice and its great to study Rome;
But when it comes to living there is no place like home.

I like the German firwoods, in green battalions drilled;
I like the gardens of Versailles with flashing fountains filled;
But, oh, to take your hand, my dear, and ramble for a day
In the friendly Western woodland where nature has her way.

I know that Europe's wonderful, yet something seems to lack;
The past is too much with her, and the people looking back;
But the glory of the present is to make the future free,
We love our land for what she is and what she is to be.

LAST REFRAIN—
Oh, its home again and home again, America for me'
I want a ship that's westward bound to plow the rolling sea
To the blessed land of Room Enough, beyond the ocean bars
Where the air is full of sunlight and the flag is full of stars.

Will some one please furnish the words to, Break the News To Mother?

THE MONEYLESS MAN

Author Unknown.

Is there no secret place on the face of the earth,
Where charity dwelleth, where virtue hath birth;
Where bosoms in mercy and kindness will heave,
And the poor and the wretched shall ask and receive?
Is there no place where a knock from the poor
Will bring a kind angel to open the door?
Ah! search this wide world wherever you can,
There is no open door for the moneyless man.

Go look in your hall, where the chandelier's light
Drives off with its splendor the darkness of night;
Where the rich hanging velvet in shadowy fold
Sweeps gracefully down with its trimmings of gold;
And the mirrors of silver take up and renew
In long-lighted vistas the 'wilderness' view,
Go there in your patches, and find, if you can,
A welcoming smile for the moneyless man.

Go look in yon church, with its cloud-reaching spire,
Which gives back to the sun his same look of red fire;
Where the arches and columns are gorgeous within,
And the walls seem as pure as a soul without sin;
Walk down the aisle, see the rich and the great,
In the pomp and the pride of the worldly estate;
Walk down in your patches, and find, if you can,
Who opens a pew to the moneyless man.

Go to the judge, in his dark flowing gown,
With the scales wherein law weighed equity down,
Where he frowns on the weak, and smiles on the strong,
And punishes right while he justifies wrong;
Where juries their lips on the Bible have laid
To render a verdict they've already made;
Go there in the court-room, and find, if you can,
Any law for the cause of a moneyless man.

Go to the banks, where mammon has told
His hundreds and thousands of silver and gold.
Where cafe from the hands of the starving and poor,
Lies pile upon pile of the glittering ore;
Walk up to the counter, ah! there you may stay
Till your limbs grow old and your hair turn gray;
And you'll find at the banks, not one of the clan
With money to lend to a moneyless man.

Then go to your hovel, no raven has fed
The wife who has suffered too long for her bread;
Kneel down by her pallet and kiss the death frost
From the lips of the angel your poverty lost;
Then turn in your agony upward to God,
And bless, while it smites you, the chastening rod,
And you'll find at the end of life's little span,
There's a welcome above for the moneyless man.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.
Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

THE OLD LOG "SKULE"

When we consider educational matters from the present-day standpoint we may wonder how those of an earlier day were so fortunate as to get the education and acquire the knowledge that we know some of them had. We of today give our children every opportunity and use every means at our command to educate them. They are surrounded by every known facility for gaining knowledge, a thoroughly organized school system, scores of instructors who make a lifelong study of the work. There are numbers of training schools, high schools, commercial colleges and professional concerns busily preparing the rising generation for their work in life. Let us hark back to the time of the log school house, where our parents and grandparents gathered a bare knowledge of the rudiments, where reading, writing and arithmetic constituted the course of study. The school house could scarcely be recognized as a forerunner of the modern structures, with every arrangement for the comfort and advancement of the boys and girls. Heating was by fireplace and light was admitted through perhaps one window and sundry cracks and openings, which also let in snow, rain and cold. The seats were rude benches made from logs, and desks there were none except the pupil's knees. Apparatus and supplementary work were practically unknown. The schoolmaster was a type to himself. He was generally kind and considerate, usually possessing a fair education and a firm believer in the adage, "No licking, no learning." If children of today knew their advantages over their ancestors no doubt they would better appreciate their opportunities and perhaps make better use of them.

At most, the length of the term was short. The larger boys were required to do as much farm work as possible while attending school. There were chores to do, firewood to supply and many things needed attention. The boys, by early rising and by dint of hustle, could reach school in time for books; more often, though, they arrived after school was in session. Many days were missed entirely when some special calls were made upon them. Hardly would the school work be begun, a good start into the branches, when the term would end. Many were the inventive minds which, surrounded by discouraging conditions, conceived plans of diversion, ultimately bringing down pedagogic wrath and a generous use of "hickory oil." Spelling school, fashioned for social as well as instructive purposes, was attended with old-fashioned enthusiasm. Spelling contestants down was often quite difficult, as many had committed the entire blue-backed spellingbook to memory. We may well marvel at the progress in educational lines and wonder how those gone before founded and helped to build the institution as it is today. One instance we may cite in proof of our statement of their wonderful work, the foresight and detail of that wonderful document, the Ordinance of 1787. Knowledge is power, and by it has been built our nation, and on its efficiency will depend our nation's growth.—P. C. Hasten.

ANOTHER SORT OF GENIUS

I am alone tonight and a little lonely, so I've dropped in for a bit of a chat with you about my hobbies. Oh, yes, I have more than one. The first is to make my home happy, and nearly everything else comes second to that. And it ought to, for it is in the home that citizens of tomorrow are trained for their duties and responsibilities and if they live in an unhappy home and are sent from there to face the unthinking cruelties of the world they are going to feel that living is rather empty and useless. I am constantly searching for and utilizing things that will make the home happier and cheerier. I love flowers because they help me in my work of beautifying. My second hobby is to teach my children and grandchildren to do right and to try and live myself so that they will have something for an example when everything else fails them. It isn't easy, but it is worth the struggle to try it. Joy and peace to you all.—Mountain Wife, West Virginia.

Women might do much in this world if they would only realize their powers and possibilities. The gift of a home and people to care for demands the same sacrifice that the gift of a talent brings with it. The mothers and fathers of the world will be required to give an accounting of their use of their gift along with the great singers, writers, painters and statesmen. The genius of home-making is built on the brain, the heart and the soul.—Editor.

A Paragraph or Two

Last week a widow with $5,000 appeared in St. Louis and announced that she wanted a husband. By this time she has probably received five thousand offers.

One Washington woman appeared at a social function wearing $500,000 worth of diamonds. And she is not a very large woman, either.

A reformed cannibal declares that man tastes like pork. Let's drop the subject with the assumption that woman tastes like chicken.

"Blondes will not become extinct," says an expert. Will simply go out of style, now and then, we may assume.

Grandmothers that are gray of hair, pink of cheek and wear old-fashioned pockets that will hold candy are not entirely out of style, thank heaven.

Annie E. Peck is going to plant the suffrage flag on Mount Coropuna, Peru. And then she would like to see the man who dares haul it down.

Cure for Sleeplessness

If you are suffering from sleeplessness try this very simple and harmless cure. Take a common towel, double it four times and dip in cold water and pin it around the waist with a dry towel on the outside. For croup or sore throat put the towels around the neck and they will give almost instant relief.

We are very grateful to M. E. Shell for the amount of trouble he took to supply us with the song desired. Thank you.

D. W. H. would like directions for painting a blackboard.

Thank you for the recipe, Isaac F. of Ohio. It was very clear and we shall keep it for future reference.

Unlike the groundhog, Hope never crawls into a hole and stays there six weeks at a stretch.

OUR COOK BOOK

By BLADE HOUSEKEEPERS

Salmon Salad.

Take one can of salmon, two cups of cracker crumbs. Salt and pepper to taste. Use a small piece of butter and add weak vinegar, mixed with as much water as necessary. Chop one boiled egg and mix through the salad. Slice a second boiled egg for the top. Some people like a little onion used to season the salad.—Pa.

Old Fashioned Pound Cake.

Someone asked for a recipe of old-fashioned pound cake. Here is mine. One dozen eggs (nine will do), and beat separately, three-fourths of a pound of butter, one pound sugar, one pound flour, one heaping teaspoon baking powder (or half teaspoon of soda and one teaspoon cream of tartar). Do not use the soda with the baking powder. Beat this until very light before adding flour and the whites of the eggs. Should the batter be too thick, thin with sweet milk. If nine eggs are used it will take one-half cup of milk. Season with any flavoring that you like. I like a teaspoon of orange peel that has been powdered fine. It has to be dried first. Also use juice of one lemon and one teacup full of grated cocoanut. Wishing the readers success when they try this.—L. C. Beazley, Virginia.

Dry Yeast for Light Bread.

Tie a large handful of hops in a thin rag and boil with three or four medium sized potatoes in one pint of water. Take one pint of flour and scald it with the hop water and add the potatoes, mashed. When cool, add soaked yeast cake or starter. Let it rise and stir it down two or three times. Then mix it with fresh cornmeal. A little flour may be added if preferred. Make into cakes two and one-half inches across and about three-fourths of an inch in thickness, or just crumble it all up and spread on a cloth to dry. One cake or small handful will make four or five medium sized loaves. Put the dry yeast in a tight place and it will keep for a long while.—Mrs. O. F. Benjamin.

Cheese Making.

Here is a recipe for making cheese that I am sending in response to the request of A. F. R. I have used it for forty years with satisfactory results. Take the evening milk and strain into a boiler. In the morning stir the cream well into the milk, set it on the stove and heat it to 80 degrees. Add the morning's milk and set the boiler on the back of the stove and add one-third of an ounce of rennet-extract to eight gallons of milk. Use enough rennet to start the milk curdling in one-half hour. Let it stand two hours. The cheese is ready to cut when it will cut smoothly. With a long knife cut both ways in one-half inch squares. Let this stand for 15 minutes and then pour over it a tea kettle of boiling water. Let this stand an hour and then draw off the whey, salt the curd just enough to be palatable and thoroughly mix. It is now ready for the presses. A straight gallon tin bucket with the bottom cut off will do very well for a hoop. Line this with cheesecloth, first setting the hoop on a smooth board, then filling with curd. On this place a follower, slightly smaller than the hoop. Apply pressure by placing a 10-pound stone on the follower. Let this remain 10 hours. Then place another 10-pound stone on this. Let these remain for 12 hours. These stones do very well when there is no better way of adding pressure. Take from the press and bind a strip of cheesecloth around the cheese. Wipe the cheese dry. Place on a shelf in a cool dry room and rub and turn every day for eight weeks, when it will be sufficiently cured and ready to use. Dip a cloth in melted butter and use daily for rubbing the cheese. Eight gallons of milk should make five pounds cheese. A hoop seven inches in diameter will make a cheese four inches thick with this quantity of milk.

This is also my recipe for making rennet-extract. Secure a rennet from your butcher, preferably one from a calf, thoroughly clean and mash it, then fill full of salt and rub salt on the outside. Rennet prepared in this way will keep good any length of time. When rennet-extract is wanted for making cheese, cut off one inch of rennet, put in a half a cup of water and let stand over night, and the extract is ready for cheese-making.—Mrs. E. W., Illinois.

Fried Cakes.

The ingredients are one cup of hot mashed potatoes, two cups of sugar, one large teaspoonful of melted butter. Stir these together and when cool add one cup of sweet milk and two well-beaten eggs, three heaping teaspoons of baking powder, a little salt and a little nutmeg. Mix these together until soft and fry quickly in hot lard. They are fine.—Mrs. C.

Lemon Jelly Cake.

For the cake use two cups of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one cup of milk, three eggs, two teaspoons of cream of tartar, one teaspoon of soda and three cups of flour.

For the lemon filling use the grated rind and juice of one lemon, one-half cup of water with a little piece of butter, one cup of sugar, one egg and one level tablespoon of flour mixed with a little water. Boil in a double boiler until it thickens.—Mrs. Pressler, Pa.

Molasses Cake.

A cake which is good to be made when eggs are high. One cup of molasses ,one-half cup of brown sugar, one teaspoon of ginger, one teaspoon of soda, one teaspoon of salt, one teaspoon of cinnamon, four tablespoons of melted butter and one cup of hot water. Add raisins as wanted and stir all together. Add three cups of flour and bake in a loaf.—Mrs. Pressler.

Recipes Requested

A reader would like a recipe for making peanut butter in a way that it will not be too dry.

A way to make mince meat is requested. Has someone a few simple directions for it?

Will someone please furnish directions for making macaroons? Several requests have been sent in for them.

A reader would like to know how to make molasses sponge candy.

SEVEN YEARS OF MISERY

How Mrs. Bethune was Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Sikeston, Mo. — "For seven years I suffered everything. I was in bed for four or five days at a time every month, and so weak I could hardly walk. I had cramps, backache and headache, and was so nervous and weak that I dreaded to see anyone or have anyone move in the room. The doctors gave me medicine to ease me at those times, and said that I ought to have an operation. I would not listen to that, and when a friend of my husband's told him about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it had done for his wife, I was willing to take it. Now I look the picture of health and feel like it, too. I can do all my own housework, work in the garden and entertain company and enjoy them, and can walk as far as any ordinary woman, any day in the week. I wish I could talk to every suffering woman and girl, and tell them what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me."—Mrs. DEMA BETHUNE, Sikeston, Mo.

Remember, the remedy which did this was Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

It has helped thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing down feeling, indigestion, and nervous prostration, after all other means have failed. Why don't you try it?

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ONE POUND A DAY

New Drugless Method

NO MORE FAT FOLKS!

Two Hundred Thousand Women Made Happy with This New Knowledge Through a Copy of This Remarkable Book, "Weight Reduction Without Drugs." Isn't This Convincing Evidence as To Its Value?

SEND FOR THIS FREE BOOK.

I Send This Book at My Expense.

TRUE SUCCESS AT LAST

THE JOY OF LIVING IS THE HERITAGE OF THE LEAN. I WAS FAT—AND I KNOW.

My friends were charitable, and they called it "obesity;" others referred to me as being STOUT, but I know, it was just plain, bulky fat. I was miserable—you, too, are equally miserable if you are too stout.

To reduce your weight, you must find the cause, you must get at the very reason.

I FOUND THE CAUSE— THE REST WAS EASY.

Before I succeeded, I tried everything within reason and some things beyond reason.

It was meddening—disgusting!

All I had to do was to remove the cause, and I swear under oath that, by my simple method, without drugs, medicine, harmful exercise or starvation diet, I reduced my weight 37 pounds in five weeks, and feel sure that I can do the same for you. I do not use medicine of any kind or worthless stuff to rub on the body, but a simple, home treatment even a child can use without harm. Through this marvelous combination home treatment, I succeeded because I had found the right way. I can now climb to the summit of Pike's Peak with ease. I could not do that until I had taken off 37 pounds of my ponderous weight.

Nearly 300 women assistants are necessary in my offices to assist me to carry on my enormous business, the greatest of its kind in the world, as the wondrous merit of this great drugless treatment makes it in demand in all parts of the world.

If you are interested in your own happiness and health and figure, you will permit me to tell you how to reduce your weight "Nature's Way."

I have printed a book for you, entitled "Weight Reduction Without Drugs," which I am giving away without charge, prepaid to you, so that you may know of my successful method and be able to permanently reduce your weight any amount up to 50 pounds, without harmful exercise or starvation diet, drugs or medicines.

Send for my book, "Weight Reduction Without Drugs." It is yours for the asking, and I will be glad to send it to you, postage prepaid, so you can reduce your fat with my remarkable treatment.

I have found that the best way to know happiness is to give it. Sincerely your friend, MARJORIE HAMILTON,
Suite 9560, Central Bank Bldg., Denver, Colo.

THE BLADE BOYS AND GIRLS

Wants to Be Useful.

Dear Everybody—Though I'm no older than the rest of you, I am a really and truly store-keeper. My father and my uncle have a store and because I don't go to school I have lots of time to spend in it. But "tending store" isn't my only hobby. I like to coast and I was out coasting this morning. I have lived in West Virginia all my life and like the dear old state. I like to wash dishes, carry wood and cook. I often get dinner myself. I always have a garden of my own in the summer and I raise onions, tomatoes and cabbages in it. But the best part of that is like the tail that is tied to a kite. I sell them at market, too. I plan to be really useful when I grow up, and I think that the only way I can be is to learn now. And 13 years old is none too young to start. Now, I suppose you all think I am preaching. But I'm not trying to. I have two small sisters and one brother, all younger than I am. We are very fond of them. I go to church every fourth Sunday. And that is nice, and it's fun going and coming when we all bundle into the sled for the ride.—Flossie Miller, W. Va.

Likes Florida.

I wonder what has become of the little Florida girl who signed herself the Florida Alligator? I would like to hear from her again, for three years ago we went to Florida and were there for six months. Florida was truly named the land of sunshine and flowers. But Tennessee is a pretty nice place to be. I have a pet horse that belongs all to me and on fine days here I take mother, sister and my little brother who is just a baby, out for rides. I am 12 years old and live in a very small village. I wonder what it would seem like to live in a big town. Some day maybe I can try it.—Amie Mae, Tennessee.

A Sposin' Letter.

Dear Blade Boys and Girls—I'm going to write a sposin' letter. My papa used to write that kind to me and I used to like them better than any other letters I ever got. He'd say: "Now sposin' you had lots of money and sposin' you could do just what you liked?" Can any of you boys and girls think what fun that would be? My mamma says you have to have lots of fairy tales in your head to write one, but I can do it and I don't think I have many stories in mine. But here goes: Sposin' you were grown up what would you do the very first thing? If I were grown up I should get on the very first train and start out to see the world that my papa says "lies over the hills and far away." Why don't you Blade boys and girls write and tell me what you would do, "sposin'?" And sposin' you were rich and had ponies and automobiles, what would you all do? Oh, there are so many things you can spose if you want to that I ought not to start to tell you. I live in New York state and I sometimes think I should like to see what the other states are like and whether the children play the same games in other states that they do here. But, after all, it's a pretty good old state. But sposin' I could go where I wanted to go and live, I wonder what state I would go to. I wish someone else would please write some sposin' letters. Let's have a sposin' letter club.—Gertrude Briggs of New York.

Going to Attend School.

I am a little girl, six years old, and I will start to regular school in the spring. I have been learning before this at home. When I go to school I will have a mile and a half to walk, but I will have company as my little friend across the street will start the same time as I do. I live in Michigan and I have no brothers or sisters, but I have some nice pets. I have a pair of bantams and a black dog.—Marcella M., of Michigan.

Makes a Game of Work.

Dear Blade—I am a farmer boy, 11 years old, and I like the country. In the summer I plant a garden and in the winter I go to the woods with my father and chop down trees with the axe I got for Christmas. We live three miles and a half from the town of Harbor Springs, which is a great summer resort. My father is a gardener and sells vegetables most of the time. Our school is out now, so my sister and I help our mother by doing the dishes. I will tell you how we do it. We dry them like a game. Mother will wash them and we wipe them. The one that wipes the most wins the game. It is lots of fun. My grandma lives with us and she is 73 years old. We like to hear the stories she tells us. Grandmothers always seem to know the best stories. We have lots of snow here and it has been very cold the last few days.—Harold G., Michigan.

SHORT AND SWEET

Muriel, of West Virginia—If you ever want a list of fine books to read we shall be very glad to tell you about them.

Esther Alt—Don't make the "next time" too far away.

Bessie Norton, of Pa., writes: "I have been wanting to write to The Blade for a long time but never had the courage till I saw how jolly Mr. Waste Basket looks." That's the way with most of our boogy-boos. They turn out to be smiling, jolly things. Write as often as you want. The waste basket doesn't get a look at your letters until we have read and enjoyed them.

Agnes Gravel—Harbor Springs is a very pretty place. A number of people we know have been there in the summer. Tell us about it.

Bert Needs, Ohio—A yoke of oxen are very unusual and very nice pets to have. Have you any pictures of them? We could use one.

Bessie Langridge, Mich.—Bring your fishing line and go fishing with us. We like it, too.

Leona Benington, Ohio—We think the Buckeye state is just about as good as any, ourselves.

John Farmer, Virginia—You are always welcome. Tell us some of the interesting things about the kitten and the rabbit.

Mollie Wright, N. Y.—We wish we were young, so that we might come and visit you this summer.

Willa Stump, of Apple Farm, West Virginia, would like to exchange postals with the Blade children.

Lloyd Fitch, of New York—Next time don't neglect to write us when you start. We want to know you children even more than you want to know us. Come on. Let's get acquainted.

ERINARY COURSE AT HOME. year and upwards can be made taking our Veterinary Course at home during spare time; taught plain English. Diploma granted, positions obtained successful students; cost within reach of all; satisfaction guaranteed; particulars free. Ontario Veterinary Correspondence School, London, Can.

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DON'T CUT OUT A VARICOSE VEIN USE ABSORBINE, JR. LINIMENT FOR IT

A mild, safe, antiseptic, discutient, resolvent liniment, and a proven remedy for this and similar troubles. Mr. R. C. Kellogg, Becket, Mass., before using this remedy, suffered intensely with painful and inflamed veins; they were swollen, knotted and hard. He writes: "After using one and one-half bottles of ABSORBINE, JR., the veins are reduced, inflammation and pain gone, and I had no recurrence of this trouble during the last six years." Also removes Goitre, Painful Swellings, Weins, Cysts, Callouses, Bruises, Varicose Ulcers, Allays Pain. Dilations, etc., in a pleasant manner. $2.00 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 5 G free. Write for it.

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$1 Worth of Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Treatment FREE

It is a positive remedy for all Stomach, Liver and Intestinal Trouble, Gastritis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Pressure of Gas around the Heart, Sour Stomach, Distress After Eating, Nervousness, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Constipation, Congested and Torpid Liver, Yellow Jaundice, Sick Headache and Gall Stones.

The above ailments are mainly caused by the clogging of the intestinal tract with **mucoid and catarrhal accretions**, backing up poisonous fluids into the stomach, and otherwise deranging the digestive system. I want every sufferer of any of these diseases to test this wonderful treatment. **You are not asked to take this treatment for a week or two** before you will feel its great benefits—**only one dose is usually required.** I say emphatically it is a positive, permanent cure, and I will prove it to you if you will allow me to. I will send the complete $1.00 treatment to sufferers absolutely **Free** so you can try it in your own home at my expense.

The most eminent specialists declare that 75 per cent of the people who suffer from Stomach Trouble are suffering from **Gall Stones.** I firmly believe that this remedy is the only one in the world that will cure this stomach disease. Sufferers of Stomach and Liver troubles and **Gall Stones** should not hesitate a moment, but send for this **Free** treatment at once. I would be pleased to send you the names of people who state they have been cured of various Stomach ailments and speaking in the highest praise of this medicine. Just fill out the Coupon below—let me send you this wonderful treatment together with highly interesting literature, testimonials, etc. Don't suffer with agonizing pains—don't permit a dangerous surgical operation, which gives only temporary relief, when this medicine will permanently help you.

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Send me absolutely FREE, $1.00 treatment of Mayr's Wonderful Stomach Remedy.

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You are not asked to take this treatment for a week or two before you feel its great benefits. One dose is all that is necessary to prove its wonderful powers to benefit.

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DEATH BARES ROMANCE

Will's Loss Illustrates Railroader's Wish to Give Million to Woman.

New York, Feb. 8.—So far as his closest friends know, Edwin Hawley, railroad owner, left no will.

"He had been discussing with some of us the disposition of his ties," said Newman Erb. "Yet his 'stomach trouble' at no time seemed to him to be threatening his life and, so far as we knew, the will never was drawn."

According to information from Chatham, N. Y., Mr. Hawley's native town, there is knowledge among his relatives of a will drawn in 1903, in which his partner, Frank A. Davis, of New York, was named as executor. Mr. Davis yesterday denied himself to all newspaper reporters. To Mr. Hawley's friends he said no will had yet been found.

Mr. Hawley was a methodical man. It is commonly known in Chatham that he had spoken of leaving $1,000,000 to each of his near relatives and that to Mrs. Lou Payn, Jr., and her two children he would leave another million.

In Love With Her.

Mrs. Lou Payn, Jr., was Miss Florence Hayner. Mr. Hawley was in love with her and wanted to make her his wife. Said a friend of the family yesterday:

"Miss Hayner was gay and volatile. Mr. Hawley was grave and taciturn. He had cared for her since she was a little girl. She had not cared for him at all. He was 30 years older. She married the son of Lou Payn.

"Mr. Hawley never got over it. There never was another woman in his life. She was the 'one and only one.' In his disappointment he threw himself more deeply into business. He took up Chesapeake & Ohio and sought to find for it two outlets.

"He got Hocking Valley by a stroke of the pen. He obtained the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. Thus he secured the outlet at Chicago and at Toledo. In two years the system he planned will be accomplished, for his associates know what he purposed doing and will carry forward his railway plans.

Plans Pretty Well Known.

"His plans for disposing of the $12,000,000 or $13,000,000 fortune he had accumulated also are pretty well known. These, too, will be carried out. There can be no contest or disagreement among the legal heirs, for they have had one meeting and will have another to determine, in the absence of a last will and testament, how to pursue his known wishes."

Justice of the Peace Crandell, of Chatham, brother-in-law of Mr. Hawley, said yesterday that, lacking a will, the following relatives would share the estate in proportions fixed by law:

Charles and Samuel Hawley, brothers; Miss Anna Hawley and Mrs. Harvey Seymour, sisters; Walter S. Crandell, Frank Crandell, Charles Seymour, William Hawley and Harold Seymour, nephews; Miss Clara Hawley, of Chatham; Miss Carmella Hawley, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Mrs. John H. Pape, of Chatham; Mrs. Walter Ingraham and Mrs. Walter Wait, of Dalton, Mass., all nieces.

In New Zealand the postal authorities allow business houses to buy stamping machines which are sealed by the department before going into use. Periodical readings are taken by the postal departments and payment is made on a debit note.

KINSWOMEN OF DICKENS IN WANT

Struggle to Make a Living Against Ill-Health and Advancing Age.

London, Feb. 7.—Today is the centenary of the birth of Charles Dickens, who sent a laugh and a tear around the whole world. For five delicate, hardworking women, the unmarried daughters of that great genius's oldest son, the world today provides only a tear. It is for the admirers of Dickens, who sympathize with their struggles against adversity, pluckily faced, to provide the smile.

Plans started in England last year, with the object of placing Dickens's granddaughters beyond fear of destitution have not met with the success that might have been expected. When America joined in the good work its promoters rejoiced, for with such assistance they felt the task would surely be accomplished.

Why Don't England Help?

Although America might well choose any circumstances to associate itself with this labor of love, the question may naturally be asked, "Why should a rich country like England have practically failed by herself?" The answer is simple; the impression got about that no member of the Dickens family really needed assistance. When it is told how one of these granddaughters worked for five years as a servant it will be easy to realize how false that impression was. The fact is, the plain truth of the case has never been told.

It is for the five unmarried daughters of Charles Dickens, Jr., and for them only, that assistance is sought. Their father, who was of artistic temperament and not the slightest commercial sense, died 15 years ago. His printing business failed and he left a widow and five daughters absolutely penniless. For some time before his death he had been receiving under a family arrangement $200 a year from his father's estate, a sum the novelist left for the benefit of one of his sisters. On the death of Charles Dickens, Jr., that became the property of his brother, a prosperous barrister, who allowed the widow of Charles to enjoy it as long as she lived. On her death H. F. Dickens took possession of the property.

Were Seven Sisters.

Of the seven daughters of Charles Dickens, Jr., two married. The only son was no help, but supported himself, so that the widow and five daughters faced the world on $200 a year. The girls continued to work. Two attempts were made to get a civil list pension for the family. The first failed on account of the false impression that assistance was not needed. The second was successful, the widow getting $500 a year, which ceased at her death some years ago. It was revived about 18 months ago, four of the five young unmarried daughters being allowed $125 a year each. The fifth, who had a little typewriting business, refused to take any share of it.

Year after year since their girlhood the five women have been working and struggling. They were handicapped by delicate health and the lack of training to make a bare living. The time had come when they began to realize that their earning capacity must come to an end before long, but it never crossed the mind of one of them to plead to their grandfather's great name in an appeal to the public to relieve them of their necessities. Then a year ago Sir Frank Newnes conceived the idea of a Dickens stamp and a warm appeal was made to the public to take this means of coming to the assistance of the needy.

At that point an unfortunate thing happened. The barrister, H. F. Dickens, informed the public that no members of the Dickens family were in necessitous circumstances, and that much annoyance had been caused to all the members of the family by the supposition that such was the case. At that moment four of the five sisters, whose ages range from 35 to 50, were making a bare living. One was a kindergarten teacher. The second was keeping a little children's home. One was out of work altogether and was seeking a position and the fourth was secretary of the National Health Society. The fifth was the one who had the small typewriting business. All five suffered from delicate health.

The needs of the five women are even more urgent today than a year ago. One, Dorothy, was forced to go on the sick list only last Sunday. The doctor reports that she has a strained heart and that a long rest is imperative, but that her circumstances make this impossible.

Boston Wool.

Boston, Feb. 13.—The demand for domestic wool continues along broad lines, although dealings in low grades lead. Values hold firm and some of the finer grades have been advanced by the holders. Heavy trading is reported in three-eighths territory at 23½c, while good sales of Montana in original bags at 20c have been made. Ohio fleeces remain strong at 30c for one-quarter blood. Bidding for the new clip is going on actively especially in Nevada and Utah, with quotations averaging 14c or 16c landed in Boston. Pulled wool is rather dull, but the foreign product is very active.

THE MARKETS

Money and Stocks.

New York, Feb. 13.—Wall Street.—Stocks were slightly lower when trading was resumed today after the holiday. Republic Steel lost ⅝, and Reading and Lehigh Valley ½. Otherwise the declines were confined to small fractions. Great Northern Ore rose 1¼, presumably as a result of James J. Hill's testimony in Washington yesterday.

Bear traders made an effort this morning to follow up Saturday's successful attack, but met with effective opposition, after a short period of declining prices at the outset of the day's trading. The attack was centered on United States Steel, owing to the bearish interpretation of the January tonnage figures, but this stock was supported strongly, and when bull manipulation was resumed in the coalers and Hill stocks the whole list responded. Reading against rose easily on moderately active buying. The Erie issues showed unusual activity at higher figures.

More confidence was shown on the buying side in the late forenoon, but higher prices brought a gradual contraction in the demand. The general level was readily held considerably above Saturday's final figures. Great Northern pfd. and International Paper pfd. established a gain of 2 points, and Reading and some other stocks half as much.

Bonds were irregular.

A slight flurry in United States Steel in which it went down to 58¼, the lowest figure of the year, had an unsettling effect on the general market, but support was soon extended and the list rose to the opening level. Reading was purchased freely, rallying from 155⅞ to 157¼. Considerable Erie also was bought at higher prices and the copper stocks came into demand after their set-back. Louisville & Nashville, Bethlehem Steel and Pacific Mail declined a point.

Prices of standard stocks were not essentially altered in the early afternoon dealings. Most of the favorite issues ruled a trifle below the early figures and business was nominal. American Sugar improved 1 and American Express 5 points.

New York Stocks.

New York, Feb. 13, 1912.

Stocks.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Sg. Rfg. Co.	118¼	118⅞	118½	118⅝
Atchison	104	104⅝	104	104⅛
Am. Car & F. Co.	51	51	51	51
Anaconda	34½	35⅜	34½	35⅜
Amal. Copper	62	63½	61⅞	63½
Am. Smelters	69¼	71	69	71
Am. Ag. Chem. com.	59⅞	60	59½	59⅝
Am. Tel. & Tel.	140¼	140¼	140¼	140¼
Am. Tobacco pfd.	105	105	105	105
Am. Beet Sugar	54⅜	54⅞	54½	54⅞
Biscuit com.	144	144	143½	144
Balt. & Ohio	102	102⅜	102	102⅜
B'lyn R. Trans.	77⅜	77⅝	77½	77⅜
Beth. Steel com.	30½	31⅜	30½	31⅛
Chicago & G. W.	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝
Chicago G. W. pfd.	35	35	35	35
Canadian Pac.	229	229	228	228⅞
Clover Leaf	131½	131½	131½	131½
Ches. & Ohio	70⅜	71	70⅜	70⅞
Central Leather	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝
Consolidated Gas	139¼	140⅛	139¼	140¼
Can common	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
Can pfd.	92	92	91⅝	92
Chino Copper	25⅞	25⅞	25⅜	25⅞
Corn Product com.	10½	10⅝	10	10
Distillers' Sec.	28⅜	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜
Erie com.	30½	32	30⅜	32
Erie 1st pfd.	50½	51¾	50⅜	51⅜
Erie 2nd pfd.	41	41½	41	41½
Gt. Northern pfd.	128⅜	130⅜	128⅜	129⅞
Gt. Northern Ore	38	38⅛	37¾	38⅛
Ill. Central	135¼	135¼	135¼	135¼
Interborough com.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Interborough pfd.	54⅜	55½	54⅜	55½
K. C. Sou. com.	26	28½	26	26½
Lehigh Valley	155¼	158⅛	157	158⅛
Louis. & Nash.	152½	153⅝	152½	153⅝
Merc. Marine pfd.	21	21⅜	21	21⅜
Missouri Pacific	39⅜	40	39⅜	40
M., K. & T. com.	26⅞	27	26⅝	27
Miami	23⅝	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛
North. Pacific	116¼	117⅛	116¼	117⅛
National Lead	53⅜	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝
Nevada Con's.	18⅜	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝
Northwestern	141¼	141¾	141	141
North Am. Co.	78⅝	78⅝	78	78⅜
N. Y. Central	110¼	110½	110¼	110½
N. & W. com.	108½	109	108½	108⅝
N. & W. Con. 4's	108	108	108	108
Pr. Steel Car Co. com	31	31	31	31
Penn. Ry.	122⅜	122⅝	122¼	122⅝
Pacific Mail	31⅝	32	31⅝	32
People's Gas Co.	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
Ray Con's.	16⅛	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜
Reading com.	154¾	158	153⅞	156
Rock Island	23⅝	23⅞	23¼	23½
Rep. I. and S. Co.	20¼	20½	20	20
Rep. pfd.	74⅜	75	73⅞	74½
South. Ry.	27⅜	28¼	27⅝	28¼
South. Ry. pfd.	72⅜	73½	72⅜	72⅝
St. Paul	104	104⅝	104	104½
South. Pacific	107	108	107	108
Sloss-Shef. com.	40	40	40	40
Texas Oil Co.	96	96	95	95
Union Pacific	162¾	165	162⅝	164⅝
Un. Pac. Con. 4's	101¾	101¾	101½	101⅝
U. S. Steel	59	60½	58¼	60¼
U. S. Steel pfd.	107½	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
U. S. Steel 5's	102⅜	103	102⅞	103
U. S. Rubber com.	46	46	46	46
Utah Copper	54⅜	55½	54⅜	55½
Western Md.	58	58	58	58
Western Union	84½	84¾	83⅞	83⅞
Westinghouse	70½	70½	70½	70½

Toledo Live Stock

Toledo Union Stock Yards, Feb. 13.—Hog receipts were light and the market ruled 5c higher. Cattle, sheep and lambs and veal calves were unchanged.

Hogs—Selected heavies, $6.40; good mediums, $6.35@6.40; heavy yorkers, $6.35@6.40; light yorkers, $6.00@6.15; good pigs, $5.80@6.00; bulk of sales, $6.35@6.40; good mixed, $6.35@6.40; roughs and stags, $4.50@5.65.

Cattle—Prime steers, 1,250 lbs. and up, $7.50@8.00; good to choice, $6.50@7.50; good fat, 1,050@1,200 lbs., $6.00@6.50; fair to good, 900@1,100 lbs., $5.75@6.25; common and light steers, $4.50@5.25; choice fat cows, $4.50@5.00; fair to good cows, $4.00@4.50; common cows, $3.00@3.50; good cutters, $2.50@3.00; prime export bulls, $5.00@5.50; good butcher bulls, $4.50@5.00; fair to good bologna, $4.25@4.50; common, $3.50@4.25; choice fat heifers, $5.25@6.00; fair to good heifers, $4.50@5.25; common and light heifers, $4.00@4.50; good to choice feeding steers, $5.00@5.50; fair to good feeders, $4.50@5.00; stockers, good to choice, $4.25@4.50; stockers, common to fair, $3.50@4.25; milkers and springers, $25@60.

Sheep and lambs—Prime wethers, $4.00@4.25; good to choice mixed, $3.00@3.50; fair to good, $2.50@3.00; culls and common, $2.00@2.50; lambs, choice to fair to good, $5.00@5.50; culls and common, $3.50@4.50; yearlings, common to good, $3.50@4.00.

Calves—Choice to extra, $9.50 down; fair to good, $7.50@8.00; common to light, $6.00@7.00; heavy and feed, $4.00@5.00.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Feb. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 100; market slow. Veal calves—Receipts, 300; market slow; good to choice, $9.00@9.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,300; market slow; choice spring lambs, $6.50@6.65. Hogs—Receipts, 2,600; market steady; extreme heavies, $6.40; mediums, $6.45; yorkers, $6.45; light yorkers, $6.45; pigs, $6.00; roughs, $5.65; stags, $4.75.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 400; market fairly active and steady to easy. Veals—Receipts, 250; market slow and lower at $5.50@10.00. Hogs—Receipts, 4,000; market active and steady; heavy and mixed, $6.55@6.60; yorkers, $6.35@6.60; pigs, $6.15@6.25; roughs, $5.75@5.85; stags, $4.50@5.25; dairies, $6.25@6.55. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 7,400; market slow; wethers 15c, lambs 25c other steady; lambs, $3.50@6.85; a few, $7.00; yearlings, $5.00@5.75; wethers, $4.25@4.60; ewes, $3.50@4.00; sheep, mixed, $1.50@4.25.

CANCER AND PHTHISIS

Deaths From Former Increase Rapidly in New York.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 13.—The death rate in New York state for 1911 was the lowest ever recorded, while the number of births and marriages increased substantially, according to the annual report of the state commissioner of health. The death rate was 15.5 per 1,000 population against 16.1 for 1910. Births exceeded deaths by 75,300. Returns from marriages indicate that there were about 90,000, or 5,000 more than the previous year.

A significant feature of the health rate statistics is the large increase in deaths from cancer, of which the report says:

"There were 3,000 deaths from cancer in 1891 as against the 8,000 this year, and comparing cancer with the almost stationary mortality of consumption it would appear that within the next 20 years there will be more deaths from cancer than from consumption. Cancer mortality is not affected by season and the rural districts have generally a higher cancer rate than the cities."

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Cuticura Soap is sold everywhere, but a postal to "Cuticura," Dept. 38K, Boston, will secure a liberal sample, with 32-page book on the skin and hair.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Feb. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,000; market slow and weak; beeves, $4.70@8.60; Texas steers, $4.50@5.75; western steers, $4.85@7.00; stockers and feeders, $3.80@6.00; cows and heifers, $2.10@6.50; calves, $5.75@8.25. Hogs—Receipts, 30,000; market slow and steady; light, $6.25@6.25; mixed, $5.95@6.30; heavy, $5.95@6.30; rough, $5.15@6.10; pigs, $4.30@5.90; bulk of sales, $6.10@6.25. Sheep—Receipts, 20,000; market steady; native, $3.15@4.60; western, $3.40@4.60; yearlings, $4.70@5.50; lambs, native, $4.25@6.60; western, $4.50@6.65.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, none. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000; market active; heavy yorkers, $6.65; light yorkers, $6.50; pigs, $6.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,500; market steady; top sheep, $4.50; top lambs, $6.80. Calves—Receipts, 200; top, $9.50.

Toledo Produce.

Quotations are based on what is charged the grocery trade. Retail necessarily are higher.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1 lb. prints, 33⅛@34c; solid pack, 32½@33c.

Process Butter—Per 30 lb. tubs, 29½c; rolls and prints, 30c; dairy, prime, 30c; packing stock, 22c; oleo, 17@21c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 16@17c; New York state, 17c; brick, 19c; limburger, 16@18c; Swiss, domestic, 20c; imported, 32c.

Eggs—Candled, fresh, 40c; strictly fresh, 42c; current receipts, 38c; storage, case count, 37c; candled, 38c.

Onions—Home-grown, 100 lbs., yellow, $3.50@4.00; red, $2.25@3.50; Valencia, large case, $4.50; garelic, 10c.

Celery—Cal., $1.00 bunch; Florida, $3.25@4.00.

Lettuce, 13c; head, Cal., case, $5.00.

Rhubarb, 1oc.@60c.

Cucumbers—Doz., $1.75.

Tomatoes—Fla., 4-basket crate, $4.50.

Mango Peppers—Crate, $4.00.

Potatoes—Michigan, 150-lb. sack, $3.00@3.10; bu., $1.20@1.30; Bermudas, bbl., $4.75.

Sweet Potatoes—Delaware, hamper, $1.90.

Turnips—Ru., 65@75c.

Cabbage—Home-grown, lb., 2½c; ton, $40.00.

Cauliflower—Cal., case, $4.00@4.50.

Parsnips—Basket, $1.25.

Parsley—Doz., 75c.

Onions—15@18c.

Vegetable Oysters—Doz., 30c.

Hot House Radishes—25@30c.

Carrots—Bu., 75c@$1.00.

Cranberries—Oak Bar, basket, $2.50; bbl., $7.50@8.00; late Howes, $8.75.

Bananas—Bunch, $1.50@2.00.

Oranges—Florida, $2.50; Cal., $2.75@3.00; Indian River, $1.00@4.50.

Lemons—California, $5.00.

Limes—100, $1.50.

Grape Fruit—$5.00@5.50; Atwood, $6.00.

Apples—Greenings, $3.25@3.50; Baldwins, $3.00@3.50; Russets, $3.00@3.50; N. Spies, $3.25@4.00.

Grapes—Malaga, $5.00@6.00.

Figs—California, white, whole, 50-lb. box, 8½c pound; Turkish, 13@16½c.

Dates—Tunis, 12-ounce box, 15c; Fard, lb., 10c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, Feb. 13.—Butter, unchanged. Cheese unchanged. Eggs, unchanged. Poultry, unchanged. Apples, unchanged. Potatoes—Jobbing, best grades, $1.15 on store, $1.20@1.25; culls, $1.05@1.07; new Bermudas, $7.00@7.50 a barrel.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Feb. 13.—Butter, steady; creameries, 28@32c; dairies, 25@30c. Eggs, firm; receipts 2236 cases; at mark, cases included 27@29c; ordinary firsts, 26@30c; firsts, 32½c. Cheese, steady; Daisies, 17¼@17½c; Twins, 16½@16¾c; Young Americas, 17¼@17½c; Long Horns, 17¼@17½c. Potatoes, steady; receipts 125 cars; Wis., $1.00@1.02; Mich and Minn., $1.02@1.05. Poultry, easy; turkeys, live, 14c; dressed, 19c; chickens, live, 13c; dressed, 14c; springs live, 14½c; dressed, 15c. Veal, steady; 7@11c.

New York Produce.

New York, Feb. 13.—Flour quiet and about steady. Wheat—Weakness in the Liverpool and Buenos Ayres markets as well as in Minneapolis, together with larger world's shipments, big northwest receipts and bearish India crop news resulted in a decline of nearly a cent in wheat early; May, $1.06¼@1.06⅜. Pork steady. Beef firm. Lard quiet; middle west, $9.05@9.15. Raw sugar firm; Muscovado, 89 test, 4.11c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4.61c; molasses, 89 test, 3.86c; refined firm. Petroleum steady. Molasses steady. Hay quiet. Hides steady. Leather firm. Butter easy; receipts, 5,361; creamery specials, 34½c; extras, 33½@34c; first, 32½@33c; seconds, 31@32c; thirds, 29@30c; creamery held specials, 34½c; extras, 33@34c; first, 31@32c; seconds, 30@30½c; thirds, 29@29½c; state dairy tubs, finest, 32½@33c; good to prime, 30@32c; common to fair, 27@28c; 26c; process specials, 29c; extras, 27@28c; first, 26½@27½c; seconds, 25@26c; factory, current make, first, 26@26½c; seconds, 25@25½c; packing stock, current make No. 2, 24¼c; No. 3, 22@23½c. Cheese firm; receipts, 849; state whole milk held specials white, 17½c; do. colored, 17¾c; do. average fancy, white, 17½c; do. colored, 17c; state whole milk winter make white specials, 16¾c; do. colored specials, 16½c; do. average fancy, 16¼c; state whole milk underkrates, 14½@16c; daisies, fall and earlier, best, 17½c; skims, 7¼@14½c.

Eggs—Receipts, 4,811; fresh gathered extra, 37@38c; first, 36c; seconds, 35c; thirds and poorer, 32@34c; dirties, 29@31c; checks, 26@28c; refrigerators, fair to prime, 31@33c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery whites fancy large new lair, 40c; do. selected whites, fair to good, 38@39c; western gathered whites, 35@38c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 37@38c; do. gathered brown and mixed colors, 36c.

Poultry, dressed, steady; western chickens, 12½@15c; fowls, 12½@16c; turkeys, 12@21c.

The Grain Markets

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Feb. 12.	Feb. 12.
Wheat—				Close.	
Cash	....	....	....	99¾	1.00¼
May	1.02⅜	1.03¼	1.02	1.02¼	1.03¼
July	97⅜	....	96¾	97⅛	98⅝
Sept.	96	....	....	95½	96½
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	66⅜	67¼
May	70	....	....	69⅝	70¼
July	69⅜	....	....	69⅜	69⅞
Sept.	70¼	....	....	70	70⅝
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	53⅛	53⅞
May	54⅞	....	54⅜	54⅜	55⅞
July	50	....	....	49⅜	50⅛
Sept.	43⅜	....	....	43⅜	43⅞
Clover Seed—					
Cash	14.15	....	....	14.20	14.02½
Feb.	14.15	....	....	14.20	14.02½
March	14.12½	....	....	14.22½	14.07½
April	13.90	....	....	13.85	13.70
No. 2	....	....	13.80	13.90	....
No. 3	....	....	13.55	13.60	....
Rejected	....	....	13.20	13.50	....
N. E. G.	....	....	9.00	13.00	....
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	94	94
Timothy—					
Cash	....	....	....	7.00	7.00
March	....	....	....	7.05	7.02½
Alsike—					
Cash	....	....	....	13.60	13.30
March	....	....	....	13.65	13.35

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	1.02⅝	1.02⅞	1.01⅝	1.01⅞	1.03⅛
July	96	....	95	95¼	96⅜
Sept.	94	....	93¼	93½	94⅝
Corn—					
May	68½	....	67⅞	68⅛	68⅝
July	67⅞	68	67⅝	67⅞	68⅛
Sept.	68⅛	....	67⅝	68	68⅝
Oats—					
May	52⅛	52⅜	52⅛	52⅜	52⅝
July	48⅛	....	47⅝	48	48⅛
Sept.	42	....	42⅛	41⅝	42

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	1.06¾	....	1.05⅞	1.06¼	1.07⅛
July	1.02	....	1.01⅝	1.01⅞	1.01⅞

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	1.00⅜	....	99⅜	99½	1.00⅜
July	94⅛	....	93¼	93½	94½

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.04⅜	1.06¼
July	....	....	....	1.05½	1.08⅛

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	1.03⅜	1.05¼
July	....	....	....	1.04¼	1.06⅞

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	16.15	....	16.12	16.15	16.20
July	16.30	16.32	....	16.32	16.37
Sept.	16.45	....	16.40	16.42	16.50
Lard—					
May	9.25	....	....	9.20	9.25
July	9.40	....	9.32	9.35	9.40
Sept.	9.55	....	....	9.50	9.55
Ribs—					
May	8.75	....	....	8.72	8.77
July	8.80	....	....	8.80	8.82
Sept.	....	....	....	8.90	8.92

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Toledo Weekly Blade, Feb. 15th.

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THRONE YIELDS CHINA TO THE NEW REPUBLIC

Manchu Dynasty, Long Powerful, Abdicates Three Centuries of Absolute Rule.

WHAT'S HAPPENED IN CHINA.

Royalty, whipped by revolution, quits the throne in favor of representative government.

The surrender is unconditional, and the republic cheerfully accepted.

Manchu dynasty has reigned since 1644.

Promise of constitutional government of some kind was made by empress in 1908, just prior to death.

An imperial edict approves all the conditions made between Yuan, the premier, and the republicans.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen is the provisional president and the capital is at Nanking.

The president and five of the eight members in the cabinet are said to be Christians.

Peking, Feb. 12.—After three centuries of absolute rule the Manchu dynasty, at noon today, yielded up its power and abdicated the throne of China in favor of a representative form of government.

This was proclaimed in three simultaneous edicts, the first announcing abdication, the second declaring that the throne accepted the republic, while the third approved all the conditions agreed upon by Premier Yuan-Shi-Kai and the republicans.

Today's abdication of the Chinese throne by Pu Yi, the child emperor, brings to an end the powerful Manchu dynasty which has reigned in China since 1644. The boy ruler has been on the throne since November 14, 1908, when the Emperor Kwang-Su, his uncle, died. His father, Prince Chun, was appointed regent and was the chief figure in China for three years.

Surrounded by a large number of princes of the imperial clan and Manchu officials with reactionary ideas the regent was brought face to face with a revolutionary movement in favor of modern reforms. He endeavored to placate both parties, but ended by causing general dissatisfaction which led to his resignation on December 6, 1911.

Promise in 1908.

The promise of a constitutional government made by the dowager empress on her death bed in 1908 was not fulfilled in any way until May, last year. In that month an imperial edict abolished the old grand council, which, together with the court, held absolute power and substituted a constitutional cabinet.

Creates Astonishment.

This edict approving of all the conditions agreed upon between Yuan Shi-Kai and the republican representatives created much astonishment. It has been expected that the Manchus would demand conditions which would safeguard many of their privilges, but according to the proclamation their surrender is unconditional.

The third edict informed the viceroys and provincial governors of the retirement of the throne from political power and instructed them to continue doing their duty and to preserve peace throughout the land.

It declared that the step taken by the throne was in order to meet the wishes of the people.

Revolutionary Ideas Spread.

Revolutionary ideas had been spreading in the meantime and the southern provinces declared against the continuation of Manchu rule and broke into open revolt. After much fighting the revolutionists proclaimed a republic at Nanking in December and Dr. Sun Yat Sen accepted the presidency on December 29.

Negotiations between the Republicans and the imperialists followed and an armistice was arranged. This was not strictly observed, but the negotiations continued with the result that Manchu rulers seeing that China proper was almost entirely in favor of the Republican idea and that the outlying dependencies of Tibet, Turkestan, Mongolia and Manchuria were breaking away, decided that it was their best policy to yield to the popular demand and abdicate from power.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the provisional president and five of the eight members of the new cabinet are said to be Christians.

ROOSEVELT ORGANIZATION IS COVERING WHOLE COUNTRY

Chicago Conference Results in Resolutions Which Solidify Movement and in Appointment of Permanent Committees.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—The campaign for the nomination for the presidency of Theodore Roosevelt is to be a people's campaign, conducted by the people, financed by them and managed solely in their behalf.

It is to be conducted from headquarters in Chicago by business men and master builders in politics who understand what must be done to crystallize public sentiment through effective, constructive organization and publicity. The money for the campaign will be raised for the most part from dollar contributions. This popular subscription plan was recommended by the national Roosevelt conference to the finance committee which is to be named within the next few days.

Movement Unified.

Leaders in the Roosevelt movement express both satisfaction and surprise at what was accomplished in the nation conference Saturday. The conferees met as strangers in the morning. They came from 34 states each with his view as to how a campaign should be conducted. Their deep interest was shown in the fact that they traveled hundreds of miles, each on his own initiative and at his own expense, to volunteer his services for the Roosevelt cause because he knew the movement to be a spontaneous one.

What the Roosevelt movement has lacked was central organization in the states and in the nation. The delegates at the conference left Chicago Saturday night and Sunday knowing that the unification of the movement throughout the country was but a matter of a few days.

Speaking for the People.

The delegates to the general conference—whatever may have been said by the seven governors in their private letter to Roosevelt—had at no time any thought to "smoke out the colonel." They hold that Roosevelt had never shirked a duty and would not refuse a call made in a way not to be misunderstood. Their job, they felt, was to show the overwhelming desire of the people to have him lead the Republican party in the presidential campaign.

A poll of the spokesmen for the states represented at the conference indicated that 70 per cent of the delegates elected from these states to the Republican national convention would be for Roosevelt.

The strongly worded protest in the conference resolutions against the use of federal patronage in securing the nomination of a presidential candidate was due to startling declarations by delegates from southern states who related in detail specific incidents of how the federal lash is already at work whipping federal officeholders into line for President Taft.

Steam Roller in South.

Colonel H. S. Mitchell, a delegate to the conference from Georgia, had this to say on this subject:

"The steam roller is working in the south and it is a question as to whether it can be stopped. The result is that there will be contesting delegates from most of the southern states in the Chicago convention. From Georgia there will be contesting delegates from a majority of the districts and for the delegates at large. The same condition exists in most of the other southern states so far as my knowledge extends.

"The reason is that the Taft administration has realized suddenly the precarious situation in which it finds itself in the southern states, in the place of splendid promises which were made prior to the Chicago convention of 1908, there are broken promises everywhere.

"If President Taft would direct his national committee to order a direct presidential primary in Georgia, Theodore Roosevelt would carry 80 per cent of the vote cast in a Republican primary. In the general election I do not say that Roosevelt would carry Georgia, but he would get a tremendous vote from the Democrats.

"As to the presidential nomination, it is simply a case of where the federal officeholders have received the order from Washington. Their bread and meat depend upon what they do for Taft at the present time. It is a case of their families as against their personal preference and opinion. To my personal knowledge 90 per cent of the federal officeholders in Georgia are for Roosevelt's nomination. With a fair deal he would have a majority of the Georgia delegation."

There are few Republican governors who survived the stress and storms of the campaigns of the past three years, but of those who did eight were at Chicago. It's fair to presume they are conversant with political conditions in their respective states. Briefly, what they say of the sentiment in regard to the presidential nomination follows:

Sixteen Roosevelt Delegates.

Governor W. E. Glasscock, of West Virginia: "We will send 16 delegates to the national convention. We think they will all be for Roosevelt. Of course, the delegation may or may not be solid for the former President, but as things appear now practically all of them will support him. I think a conservative estimate of the situation in West Virignia will show that the Republican voters are for Roosevelt three to one. I have taken a good deal of trouble to canvass the political situation in my state. I have made an extensive investigation and taken a poll of the voters in all the counties. This inquiry has shown Colonel Roosevelt is by far the strongest candidate the Republicans have.

Governor William R. Stubbs, of Kansas—"The public sentiment all over the country is overwhelming in favor of Roosevelt. This does not mean, however, that he will be nominated unless we get out and organize throughout the country. We want to build up a strong organization in every state, county and school district and insist that the delegates to the national convention vote as the people of the country want them to vote.

"Country on Fire.

Governor Chase S. Osborn, of Michigan—"This country is on fire and Theodore is the best fireman we've got. He's the big chief. He's the man we need. When I say the country is on fire I don't mean it is preparing for a French revolution. I mean simply that there is a lot of work to be done, not only in what we call politics, but in what we call the national business. The people are restless, anxious, eager for changes. They haven't known just where to turn. They've been looking around for a leader. They don't see anybody who answers that description but Roosevelt. He is a leader. They want him. That's all there is to it. They'll have him."

Lines Drawn for Battle.

Governor Chester H. Aldrich, of Nebraska—"One thing is clear in my state and that is that the progressive Republicans want to nominate a man who will carry forward the Roosevelt policies in this nation. They want a man for President who will identify himself with men who are friendly to progressive measures. They want a man nominated who will select for his advisers men who are friendly to the things that the President stands for. The people in general do not deem it practical for a President to stand for progressive measures, and then entrust the life of these measures in the hands of men who would assassinate each and every one of them."

Governor J. A. Vessey, of South Dakota—"Of course, South Dakota will be for Roosevelt if La Follette withdraws. La Follette is the idol of the progressive Republican heart in my country, but Roosevelt is close behind him. The progressives from South Dakota are going to see La Follette nominated if they can. If they can't they are not going to join forces with the reactionaries. Nothing that can happen will make them do that. They have a second choice and a second choice for whom they can be really enthusiastic—Colonel Roosevelt. President Taft already is defeated. I doubt if he can be nominated. Republicans know that he can't be elected, and that is all there is to it."

Two to One in Missouri.

Governor H. O. Hadley, of Missouri, —"The sentiment in Missouri is two to one in favor of Roosevelt. Of that there can be no question. We believe his nomination is needed to insure Republican success. We already have a state organization, also one in each congressional district, and are forming clubs in each country."

New Jersey Claimed.

Former Governor John Franklin Fort, of New Jersey—"I am for Colonel Roosevelt, and I believe our people are, because just at this period in our public affairs he represents best the advanced thought of the American people. His record is made and his past guarantees safety and stability, together with a permanent definite policy on all the great questions of the hour. We expect to carry all the delegates of the state."

Democrats for Roosevelt.

Dwight B. Heard, first vice president of the American National Live Stock Association, was the representative from Arizona. He asserted that 15 per cent of the Democrats of his state will vote for Roosevelt if he is nominated. The Roosevelt dam in the large irrigation project is located in this state and Mr. Heard said that "nearly every one is for the man who has a constructive policy."

WHAT RESOLUTIONS FOR ROOSEVELT DECLARE

Chicago, Feb. 12.—The resolutions adopted by the conference at Chicago Saturday declare that Roosevelt represents principles and policies upon which the Republican party must depend for future success, and urges the selection of national convention delegates by methods which will speak the will of the people. The demand for the colonel's nomination, unanimously adopted by the conference follows:

"Believing that Theodore Roosevelt represents those principles and policies of government upon which the Republican party must depend for its future success, it is the conviction of this conference that public sentiment demands his nomination for President.

"The nation is in need of a fixed and firm policy and the people believe that Theodore Roosevelt represents such a policy, and we are also convinced that he is the one man who can at this time surely unite all elements of the party and also attract a large body of independent voters.

"Recognizing that the voicing of public sentiment is the only way in which success can be assured, we favor the selection of delegates by such methods as will guarantee a full and free expression of public opinion in the selection of delegates to the national Republican convention.

Let People Choose.

"To this end, we favor an expression of the people's choice for President by direct vote for a candidate in each state and we appeal to all voters of the country who believe that the nomination and election of Theodore Roosevelt gives assurance of uninterrupted prosperity to both capital and labor to unite with us in an earnest effort to effect his nomination.

"And we protest against the use of organized political machinery, based on patronage, to deprive the people of any voice as to their real choice."

VOTE TABLE MAKES IT LOOK LIKE ROOSEVELT

Chicago, Feb. 12.—In addition to effecting a permanent organization and the adoption of resolutions declaring for Roosevelt's nomination at the Chicago conference Saturday, eight Republican governors in a session of their own proposed a memorial telling why the colonel should receive and accept the presidential nomination.

Ohio was conspicuous in the conference, Walter Brown being made chairman of the committee on organization, N. C. Wright chairman of the publicity comimttee, and Arthur L. Garford appointed a member of the committee on resolutions. The members of these committees are:

Permanent organization — Walter F. Brown, of Ohio; A. P. Moore, of Pennsylvania; Charles A. Nichols, of Detroit; John A. Stewart, of New York, and E. J. Brundage, of Chicago.

Resolutions—Governor H. S. Hadley, of Missouri; H. J. Allen, of Kansas; ex-Governor John Franklin Fort, of New Jersey; Richmond Pearson, of North Carolina; and Arthur L. Garford, of Ohio.

Publicity—N. C. Wright, of Ohio; A. P. Moore, of Pennsylvania, and W. R. Nelson, of Missouri.

The states giving official recognition to the popular demand for the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt through their executives were:

Kansas, Governor William R. Stubbs; Michigan, Governor Chase S. Orborne; Missouri, Governor Herbert S. Hadley; Nebraska, Governor Chasster H. Aldrich; New Hampshire, Governor Robert P. Bass; West Virginia, Governor W. E. Glasscock; South Dakota, Governor R. S. Vesey; Wyoming, Governor J. M. Carey.

The estimate made for the various states follows:

How It Looks.

States.	Total delegates.	For Roosevelt.
Alabama	24	6
Arizona	6	4
Colorado	12	6
Georgia	28	14
Indiana	30	26
Illinois	58	40
Kansas	24	24
Kentucky	26	6 to 14
Massachusetts	36	14
Michigan	28	28
Missouri	36	24
Nebraska	16	16
New Jersey	28	28
New York	90	80
North Carolina	24	10
North Dakota	10	10
Ohio	48	48
Oklahoma	20	14
Pennsylvania	76	Split
West Virginia	16	16
South Dakota	10	10
Tennessee	24	4 to 6

There will be 1,076 delegates in the national Republican convention. The 22 states from which estimates were obtained are entitled to 652 delegates, of whom 468 are claimed for Roosevelt. To insure his nomination on the first ballot requires only 71 of the remaining 424 votes.

Among the delegates present from the states represented were:

Alabama—Oscar H. Hunly. Arizona—Dwight B. Hurd. Colorado—Dr. C. E. Fisher, Denver; J. W. L. Crank, Denver, former deputy district attorney; F. B. Stewart, Denver. Georgia—E. H. Brinson, Atlanta; W. J. Tilson, Atlanta, brother of congressman from Connecticut; H. A. Rucker, former colector internal revenue, Atlanta. Illinois—Colonel Chauncey Dewey, James Pease, Walter Raymer, Carl T. Murray, John A. Bass, Alexander H. Revell, Edwin W. Sims, Edward J. Brundage, Dwight Lawrence, Herbert S. Duncombe, Lawrence Heyworth, Ralph Otis, Laverne W. Noyes. Kansas— Gov. W. R. Stubbs, Henry J. Allen, editor Wichita Beacon. Kentucky—D. C. Edwards, former congressman; Leslie Coombs, Isaac Fisher, Danville, Ky. Michigan—Gov. Chase Osborn, Arthur L. Holmes, Detroit; Frank Knox, chairman Republican state committee; Charles A. Nichols, Detroit, city clerk; Oscar Marx, city assessor, Detroit; Charles McCarty, alderman, Detroit; J. A. Hayden, Detroit News. Missouri—Gov. H. S. Hadley; E. Montrell, Kansas City, who was with Col. Roosevelt in Europe; R. A. Roberts, Kansas City Star; J. M. Coburn, Kansas City cattleman. Nebraska, Gov. C. H. Aldrich, John O. Yeiser, Omaha. New Jersey—William H. Mackay, former governor J. Franklin Fort. New York—John A. Stewart. North Carolina—Richmond Pearson. North Dakota, J. W. Scott. Ohio—Walter F. Brown, Toledo, chairman Republican state central committee; A. L. Garford, Elyria; N. C. Wright, editor Toledo Blade and Cleveland Leader. M. J. Wade, J. W. Wess. Oklahoma—A. E. Perry, Coalgate; George C. Priestly, Bartlesville. Pennsylvania — Richard Quay. West Virginia—A. W. Brown, Spencer. South Dakota—Gov. R. S. Vesey, Dr. H. F. Ratte. Tennessee—W. H. Buttram, Huntsville, district attorney general; M. N. Schoetz, Wortburg. Indiana—Edward W. Lee.

SHOWS UP MACHINERY OF POLITICS IN SOUTH

New, York, Feb. 12. — Startling charges are made in connection with the Republican party organization of the south by Judson C. Welliver in an article in Munsey's Magazine.

A strong light is thrown upon the relation of the southern delegates to the national Republican convention with the federal patronage, and it is declared that practically all of such delegates are men connected, directly or indirectly, with the payroll of Uncle Sam.

According to the article, the private citizen—that is, the man who makes his living in other manner than politics—seldom represents the Republicans of the south at the party's national gatherings.

Among the principal allegations made by Mr. Welliver are these:

"I learn that approximately half the votes necessary to control the Republican party in a national convention represent the political machines of 11 southern states, no one of which states has cast an electoral vote for a Republican presidential candidate since 1876.

"These machines are nothing but brokerage corporations dealing in federal patronage. They are composed of government officials, bossed by government officials, fed on government offices, and kept alive for no other purpose than to deal in these offices.

"They represent no principles of the party, they contribute no strength to it at the pools, and yet they wield half the power of final party control. They constitute a standing menace to its integrity and character."

MORE ROOSEVELT VOTES THAN ALL REST TOGETHER

Roosevelt	77,690
Clark	15,380
Bryan	14,770
La Follette	8,880
Taft	8,801
Wilson	7,852
Folk	7,515
Debs	3,257
Harmon	2,633
Cummins	1,159
Underwood	594
Foss	101
Scattering	2,122
Total	150,754

Kansas City, Feb. 13.—Last night's returns in the poll conducted by the Weekly Star brought the number of votes above 150,000. Theodore Roosevelt has received 4,626 votes more than all the others together.

President Taft and La Follette show signs of continuing their see-saw for fourth place. The difference between them is only 79 votes, while yesterday morning the President was 81 votes behind Senator La Follette.

Governor Wilson continues to lead in the race between himself and Governor Folk. The New Jersey man gained 146 votes, and the one from Missouri 148.

EMPIRE STATE ALMOST UNANIMOUS FOR ROOSEVELT

New York, Feb. 13.—Strong sentiment for the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt for president is shown through the state by the endless chain started by the Roosevelt League. The return postal cards voice an almost universal demand for the ex-president's nomination.

A straw vote at a meeting of the North Chile Methodist Church, Monroe county, showed 11 to one for Roosevelt.

To enable a person to keep his face immersed in water for several minutes, as for facial massage, a Washington man has invented a clip to close the nostrils and a rubber tube to admit air through the mouth.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, Feb. 5.—Senate—Agreement was reached to vote on the arbitration treaties and all proposed amendments on the legislative day of March 5. An animated discussion between Senators Heyburn and Williams was precipitated over a bill to erect a monument to confederate naval heroes. Senator Galliger reported the utilities bill, and will call it up at the earliest opportunity. A large number of unobjected bills on the calendar were passed. The hearings before the Lorimer committee were continued with Stenographer Blumenberg on the stand.

House—President Taft transmitted a letter of Secretary Knox, giving sugar prices abroad and other information for the use of the sugar investigating committee. A bill was passed requiring the government's estimates of cotton acreage to be taken by July 1 instead of by June 1. Secretary Fisher, before the public lands committee, advocated that the present land laws be strengthened.

Tuesday, Feb. 6.—Senate—Senator Burton addressed the senate in favor of the arbitration treaties. A number of district bills were passed when the calendar was taken up. Senator Root introduced a bill granting the George Washington Memorial Association the right to construct a memorial building in the hall near the new National Museum. The Lorimer committee heard stenographers in support of Mr Blumenberg's declaration that the notes of a witness against Lorimer had been faked. Democrats caucused on the tariff question and discussed a general legislative program. Finance committee debated the Heyburn bill to repeal the Canadian reciprocity law, but took no action.

House—The Democrats prepare to fight on "money trust" investigation resolution at their caucus. Reduction of food cost is urged before the interstate commerce committee as a reason why a bureau of markets should be created. Gov. Clark, of Alaska, before the committee on territories, opposed the Alaska elective legislature, and urged the development of railroads and fuel resources. Representative Vreeland, in a speech, indorsed the currency reform plan of the monetary commission. Charge of fraud in connection with army shoe contracts were renewed on the floor, and an investigation was ordered. An investigation of the department of agriculture's drainage bureau was decided upon as a result of a hearing on the Florida everglades drainage proposition charges.

Wednesday, Feb. 7.—Senate — The district public utilities bill was up for consideration during the greater part of the day. Hearings on the steel tariff bill were begun by the finance committee. Charles McGowan, a Lorimer witness, repudiated the alleged admissions of perjury charged by detectives. The Honduras treaty was withdrawn from the senate by the committee on foreign relations and shelved.

HOUSE—The house met at noon and took up the fur seal treaty bill. There was no vote on the measure. An investigation of the Lawrence, Mass., strike was asked by Representative Berger, of Wisconsin. The agricultural department's attitude toward the Florida Everglades lands was discussed by the committee on agriculture. The steel investigating committee heard testimony on convict labor in steel plants in the south. A subpoena for James J. Hill, returnable next Monday, was placed in the hands of a deputy sergeant-at-arms of the house. Representative Martin, of South Dakota, introduced a bill for a federal incorporation commission of five members, to regulate the affairs of interstate corporations.

Thursday, Feb. 8.—Senate—In session 2 p. m., Senator Reed, Missouri, in a statement, insisted Missouri Democratic convention should instruct delegates for Governor Folk in accordance with resolutions of 1910 convention. Senator Works spoke, urging ratification of the British and French arbitration treaties.

House—Met at noon. Representative McKinley (Ill.), re-elected chairman Republican congressional campaign committee. House passed resolutions requiring secretary of war to furnish full information of cost and military value of army posts recommended abandoned. Debate on Hay army reorganization bill renewed.

Friday, Feb. 9.—Senate—Not in session. The Lorimer investigating committee closed its hearing. Steel products manufacturers told the finance committee that the proposed steel tariff would seriously affect their business. The expositions committee offered an adverse report on a resolution asking Latin-American nations to participate in the San Diego exposition.

House—The house met at noon and resumed consideration of the army appropriation bill. Former Postmaster General Cortelyou testified before the postoffice expenditures committee. Democratic members of the banking and currency committee began plans for the proposed investigation of the "money trust." An amendment in the army appropriation bill was adopted reducing the cavalry regiments of the army from 15 to 10.

Saturday, Feb. 10.—Senate—Not in session. Senator Stephenson was exonerated by committee of charges of corrupt election. Understood that Senator Cummins and progressives will fight confirmation of Myron T. Herrick as ambassador to France.

House—Charged before committee on expenditure in war department that President Taft shielded Major Beecher B. Ray, a paymaster, from court-martial, because of Ray's political services in 1908. Solicitor McCabe continued explanation of the agricultural department's attitude in Florida everglades land case. Testimony regarding labor conditions in United States Steel Corporation's subsidiaries continued before steel trust investigation. Questioning of George B. Cortelyou about Lewis fraud order was continued before postoffice expenditures committee.

TAFT MANAGER CALLS A MEETING OF REPUBLICANS

Washington, Feb. 12.—A roundup of Taft Republicans from all parts of the country is promised by the managers of the President's campaign for renomination.

The first act of Representative William B. McKinley, of Illinois, the recently selected manager of the Taft campaign, was to send out telegrams to more than 1,000 Republicans, principally in the middle west, inviting them to come to Washington for a conference.

It was said that Mr. McKinley has received favorable responses from more than three-fourths of those invited.

No specific date was given for the gathering, but the understanding is that those invited will come to Washington as soon as possible. Headquarters will be opened in the Willard Hotel, and it is expected there will be several hundred Taft boomers on hand from different parts of the country within the next fortnight.

The list of Republicans summoned by the Taft managers has not been made public, but it is said the telegram went to the most prominent and most representative of the local party leaders in each state.

The Rosevelt supporters here are enthusiastic over the results of the meeting of the governors in Chicago. The representation of 23 states at the gathering they regard as remarkable. The resolutions adopted, it is believed, will result in solidifying the Roosevelt sentiment throughout the country and in the holding of Roosevelt rallies in every western and some eastern states.

BETTER PAY FOR TEACHERS

Chicago, Feb. 8.—The board of education yesterday raised the salaries of 6,500 school teachers.

An apportionmeent of $8,222,45 was made for the year, more than $600,000 over that of last year.

All teachers in the public schools benefit by the increase with the exception of kindergarten teachers, of whom there are about 250. The scales of increase vary for the different grades of teaching, the advances ranging from $100 to $500.

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Any Man or Woman Who Is Thin Can Recover Normal Weight by the Remarkable New Treatment, Protone.

years, and began to think it was natural for me to be that way. Finally I read about the remarkable successes brought about by the use of Protone, so I decided to try it myself. Well, when I look at myself in the mirror now, I think it is somebody else. I have put on just 30 pounds during the last month and never felt stronger or more 'nervy' in my life."

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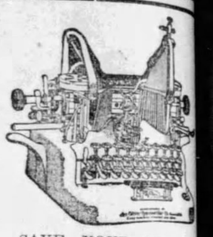

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